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KARPOV IN PRC FOR TALKS ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD250640 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 25 TASS -- Soviet-Chinese consultations have been held here on the problem of the prevention of the arms race in space and on other disarmament problems in the course of which the sides set forth their stands. The exchange of views was held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere and promoted a better understanding of the positions and views of each other.

From the Soviet side the consultations were attended by Viktor Karpov, head of the Arms Limitation and Disarmament Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from the Chinese side -- by Li Daoyu [spelling as received], head of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet representative was received by Zhou Nan, deputy minister of foreign affairs of China.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON WHO PROFITS FROM SDI

LD241346 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- By TASS analyst Yuriy Kornilov: Two figures have surfaced in the American press lately, which cannot but attract close attention. 3.8 billion dollars will be spent in fiscal 1987 on the "star wars" programme (WALL STREET JOURNAL).

According to research workers of the John Hopkins University, the implementation of Ronald Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative would cost the American tax payers at least 770 billion dollars within the next years.

Indeed, these are astronomical sums. Who, what circles in the USA, whose economy, as the American press indicates, is experiencing ever more serious and deep strains are interested in the immense spending on brand new arms systems?

The answer to this question can be found in the pages of FORTUNE magazine, a publication of American big business, which systematically lists 500 major national corporations. According to the magazine, it is the military industrial giants which make up the core of Club-500.

The answer to this question is also provided by THE WASHINGTON POST which enumerates the chief SDI contractors: Teledyne, Boeing, Rockwell, McDonnell-Douglas, Hughes and BDM...

Indicatively, most of the military-industrial concerns, gaining millions on preparations for "star wars", are based in California, where nearly one half of the Pentagon's SDI orders are being implemented.

Many experts and news analysts draw attention in this connection to the fact that California became not only an "arms factory", but also a "politicians factory", for it is in this state that most members of the military-political elite, currently at the helm in Washington, started their careers.

Victor Perlo, a well-known American economist, said that the U.S. President, the defense secretary and the secretary of state all came from California.

Perlo observed that the present administration's extreme aggressiveness and Reagan's stubborn struggle for the complete -- down to the last dollar-- satisfaction of the Pentagon's requests cannot but be linked to the fact that forty billion dollars worth of military orders were placed in 1984 in California -- nearly three times as much as in other states.

Texas, the home of U.S. Vice President George Bush, is second with 14.3 billion dollars worth of Pentagon orders.

No previous administration in the U.S. ever had such apparent and deep connections with the military-industrial complex.

That closes the circle. First, military-industrial giants pave the road for power to be tread by those who are faithful servants of big business, and then they reap the fruits...

KAMPELMAN, ABRAHAMSON VIEW CONTINUATION OF SDI

LD241828 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- In disregard of the demands of American and world public, the U.S. Administration is out to make the process of militarisation irreversible.

In an interview broadcast on the channels of the television network of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) "Worldnet", Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, said that the USA would continue research work under the "star wars" programme.

The tragic accident of the reusable space shuttle "Challenger" will lead only to a certain delay, but by no means to cancelling experiments within the framework of the "star wars" programme, Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, the head of the organization for the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative", said in an interview with the newspaper "DEFENCE NEWS". It was reported in the U.S. press that in the course of the missions of the space ships of that type "indisputable priority" would be given to the delivery into orbit of military payloads, above all those which are to be used in experiments uder the SDI programme.

The Pentagon is planning to deploy in outer space hundreds, even thousands of laser weapon units, which are to run on the energy released as a result of a nuclear blast. Professor Ernest Sternglass of Pittsburgh University pointed out in an article in the Bulletin of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. As a result of such an explosion at least a half of the radioactive particles thus formed would penetrate the earth's atmosphere and decrease the protective ozone layer, he stressed. Vast areas of land would be exposed to intensive ultraviolet radiation for an indefinitely long time.

Moreover, the scientist emphasized, the Pentagon is planning to deploy in outer space powerful nuclear reactors as energy sources for weapons systems. Their control and the carrying out of routine work in outer space pose enormous difficulties. In the event of an accident a huge radioactive cloud would go down to the earth's surface.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST CONDUCTED 24 JULY DESPITE OPPOSITION

LD241937 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- The USA conducted another nuclear test, the second one in the past eight days, at the Nevada test site today.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy said the yield of the explosion codenamed "Cornucopia" was up to 20 kilotons. The test was not announced before detonation.

This test has already become this year's eighth one officially announced by the U.S. Department of Energy and the fifteenth one since the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The new test of a nuclear device has shown once again that the United States, ignoring the Soviet Union's call to join its moratorium and widespread protests around the world, continues to pursue a course towards undermining efforts aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

The USA's unwillingness to show a constructive approach to the problem of complete and general ban on nuclear tests is also evidenced by pronouncements by a whole number of U.S. officials.

At the same time prominent U.S. arms control experts, mass public organisations, and a large number of members of U.S. Congress caution that the sophistication of the existing types of nuclear weapons and the development of new ones -- this is what the administration conducts nuclear tests for -- undermine not only international security but the security of the United States itself as well.

It is being emphasised in this connection that particular threat to mankind is posed by the "star wars" programme which is being worked out by the administration and which envisages the orbiting of nuclear strike weapons.

However, as is evidenced by the latest test in Nevada, the U.S. Administration, which in words states its readiness to seek jointly with the Soviet Union the elimination of death-carrying nuclear arsenals, in actual fact in every way opposes making if only one step towards ending the arms race.

ROMANTSOV CRITICAL OF U.S. STANCE AT ARMS TALKS

PM241349 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Yuriy Romantsov article: "Two Approaches to Talks; Soviet Peace Initiatives and Washington's Unconstructive Position"]

[Text] "We urge the leaders of all nuclear powers and particularly the USSR and the United States to reach agreement on banning all nuclear tests." How weighty are these lines from the declaration of the participants in the recent Moscow International Forum of Scientists For a Nuclear Test Ban! This impassioned plea was made by competent people who are able to realize better than others the catastrophic consequences of the military use of nuclear energy. As was stressed at M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with representatives of the forum, human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. At best it can expect degradation, but the most realistic scenario is annihilation.

Can this be avoided? Yes, it can. To succeed we must learn to live together, however different our convictions and political systems.

The bilateral and multilateral talks being conducted in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm determine to a considerable extent the nature of and prospects for interstate relations, including Soviet-U.S. relations. It is upon the state of U.S. relations, more than any other, that the political climate on our planet depends. That is why it is logical to expect the participants in the dialogue to show supreme responsibility and the utmost constructiveness in seeking points of contact for elaborating solutions.

This is precisely the Soviet Union's approach. Our position at talks on any question -- be it armed forces reductions in central Europe, Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, or nuclear and space arms -- rests on peace-loving Leninist policy and is embodied in a series of far-reaching initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union. That is also the position of the entire socialist communit , which was graphically shown in the documents of the recent Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- documents that essentially present a general plan for saving mankind from the most deadly means of warfare.

The Soviet initiatives have triggered a widespread response among the international public -- to the dissatisfaction of certain people overseas. They would like to restrict access to information about the sides' positions to the framework of the talks themselves. There are questions that cannot be publicized -- for instance, those concerning details of progress and accords, or the exchange of proposals and counter-proposals. Here too the Soviet side has been behaving strictly in line with accepted procedures. But there are no secrets about the main thrust of our foreign policy. That is not to the linking of those calling for the creation of cloaks of artificial secrecy.

The fifth round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms has ended in Geneva. Unfortunately, there were no charges in the U.S. delegation's position likely to promote the attainment of mutually acceptable accords. The U.S. side has essentially still failed to submit any positive proposals. Moreover, it is avoiding, in every possible way, a businesslike examination of the Soviet initiatives. Whereas our country's representatives have taken serious new steps aimed at achieving speedy progress. In particular, they proposed an interim scenario for strategic offensive arms reductions. This envisages slightly less than the previously proposed 50-percent formula, but at the same time includes deep reductions in the sides' nuclear arsenals. Soviet and U.S. offensive arms would also be limited to equal levels. These reductions and restrictions could be implemented if agreement were reached on not overstepping the framework of the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years.

If the U.S. side showed similar goodwill, disarmament matters could begin to progress.

Washington recently announced at the highest level what the Pentagon and the headquarters of the major monopolies linked with the military-industrial complex had long dreamed of -- the abandonment of observance in the future of the agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States in the strategic offensive arms sphere. The fact is that the SALT I and II treaties, which are based on the principle of equality and identical security, do not suit the most belligerent U.S. forces.

According to the Washington center for Budget and Military Priorities [title as published] the abandonment of the limits set by SALT II would allow the Pentagon to considerably expand its programs for building up strategic arms and to deploy by 1996 an extra 320 MX first-strike ICBM's, 336 B-1 strategic bombers, and 4 Ohio-class SSBN's, to commence production over and above the planned level of 144 missiles for Trident-2 submarines, and to halt dismantling submarines equipped with Poseidon missiles.

There are increasing calls in the United States for the open-ended ABM Treaty to be broken [vzlom] -- which would essentially undermine world strategic stability and increase the danger of a nuclear war.

A legitimate question arises: What aims really guide the United States at the talks? Does it want new agreements with the Soviet Union or does it intend to exploit the dialogue as a cover for the arms race? [paragraph continues]

At present it seems that the United States is more suited not by seeking but by appearing to seek new approaches.

Yes, peace-loving declarations need to be reinforced by specific constructive steps at the talks. As M.S. Gorbachev stated at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "It should be clear that if the U.S. side ignores our initiatives this time too, it will be obvious that the present U.S. Administration is playing an unworthy game on a serious issue on which mankind's future depends." But if Washington heeds the numerous calls from the international public and sensible voices in the United States itself, there will be hope for a more secure future. And the talks will not fail to produce specific positive results.

ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON ARMS ISSUES

PM241234 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician Ye.P. Velikhov by PRAVDA correspondent V. Gubarev: "A Time of Hopes and Decisions"]

[Text] [Gubarev] Many of our readers are now calling on the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, held in Moscow recently, a "forum of hope." How do you view its results?

[Vilikhov] It was very important. During his conversation with the forum participants, M.S. Gorbachev highly rated the work done by the scientific representatives from many countries.

For over 40 years mankind has borne in him the seed of his own destruction -- nuclear weapons -- and for more than 3 decades now talks have been in progress on halting nuclear explosions and nuclear weapon tests. The conclusion of such a treaty would be a very important step toward survival, but, unfortunately, the current U.S. Administration has ended the talks.

As is known, in 1963 a treaty was concluded prohibiting nuclear tests in three environments; there have also been the threshold test ban treaty and the treaty on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Although the latter have not been ratified by the United States, these steps have lead to positive results.

In the past 23 years, a whole series of agreements has been concluded, above all the 1972 treaty limiting ABM defenses, which is the foundation of the entire future nuclear arms limitation process.

But the fact that agreement has not been reached on the complete cessation of nuclear tests has entailed a wide series of adverse consequences. Multiple warheads have been created, which increased the number of nuclear charges tenfold. Tactical nuclear weapons have emerged that are now just as much a threat to mankind's existence as strategic weapons, and much more. Finally, the so-called "ideology of protracted nuclear war" has come into being in the United States. It is, of course, a dubious and dangerous fantasy. We know that most of the world's scientists do not share this view, but, but, unfortunately, it continues to be expressed and propagandized.

[Gubarev] What can we expect in the future?

[Velikhov] In view of today's international situation, the latest statements by the U.S. Administration, and the development of events associated with space weapons, it is now difficult to predict which of the treaties concluded in the seventies will carry on into the nineties. The destruction of SALT II and the continuation of tests may entail an infinite growth in the number of warheads. [paragraph continues]

If we analyze the 5-year plan for the development of strategic armaments that has been published in the United States, we can see that their number will increase by approximately 40-50 percent. But the danger lies not only in quantitative growth (although the buildup of nuclear armaments is dangerous in itself), but also in the qualitative so-called "improvement of nuclear weapons." The basic result is the creation of high-precision weapons, MX-nuclear missiles, submarine-based missiles, and so forth that threaten the other side's retaliatory means. The creation [sozdaniye] of these weapons undermines the stability of the strategic equilibrium and causes a dangerous increase in world tension. Furthermore, so-called "third generation" weapons involve an attempt to direct the energy of a nuclear explosion somehow. The aim is to create [sozdat] weapons that the United States intends to use in a local conflict for a military purpose or as a means of political pressure, and also in space.

Thus, unless appropriate measures are taken, the stability of the existing strategic equilibrium will be substantially undermined in the next 5-year period. It is appropriate to recall here the words of M.S. Gorbachev, who said that the Soviet Union has no interest in making the United States feel less secure than the USSR. We favor equal security, and that is the foundation of the new thinking in the nuclear age.

[Gubarev] How can we prevent events taking a fatal turn for mankind?

[Velikhov] The first step would be a treaty halting nuclear tests, which would close all avenues leading to an arms race on earth and in space. This treaty could be accompanied by a package of agreements for which the USSR has presented drafts now on the negotiating table in Geneva. This would mark the implementation of the program leading to the total destruction of nuclear weapons as proposed by M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January.

[Gubarev] What can you say about the monitoring [kontrol] of nuclear tests?

[Velikhov] Those who are against ending nuclear tests are currently putting forward a number of arguments intended to conceal the sole true aim of their continuation -- the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of weapons. The verification [kontrol] argument is one of them.

The sixties saw substantial progress in the seismic monitoring [kontrol] sphere. A worldwide network of 120 seismological stations was created. Some 20 measuring groups were set up expressly to record nuclear explosions, as well as a number of centers in Europe and America.

In the past decade the seismographs' range and dynamic sensitivity have increased and the possibility of satellite recording [regristratsiya] has arisen, thus making global observation possible. The sensitivity of the seismological system has increased by two orders of magnitude.

At the Moscow forum, Soviet scientists noted that even today there are large reserves in the technology for the optimal processing of the signal and the identification of seismic events. At the moment seismological facilities alone provide a sufficient guarantee to render possible the conclusion of a treaty on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear tests. In fact, today the first thing that is demanded of the U.S. Government is that is simply halt tests under the terms of the Soviet moratorium, and in that way nuclear explosions will not be resumed. Of course, we expect the other nuclear powers to join the moratorium too.

[Gubarev] As is know, some U.S. scientists have "descended" on the Soviet test site region. What is the purpose of this joint work?

[Velikhov] During the Niels Bohr centenary celebrations in Copenhagen we proposed international cooperation to improve seismological monitoring [kontrol] methods. In May, there was the seminar in Moscow at which we agreed on work porgram and presented it to our government. I can say with satisfaction that the USSR Government approved and backed our initiative. The purpose of it is to use a new, high-frequency range for recording seismic events that makes it possible to imporve by nearly an order of magnitude the threshold of the recording and identification of nuclear explosions. To put this idea into practice it is necessary to have an exact knowledge of the geophysical properties of the earth's crust in the given region. And we will be studying these properties together. This will demonstrate not only the sure possibility of verifying [proverka] a test ban, but also the practical impossibility of conducting secret tests.

The Soviet and U.S. scientists are demonstrating not only real achievements in the improvement of seismological methods but are also acting against the arms race. The joint research program will be carried out in the Semipalatinsk area and in Nevada. Thus, we have every reason to reemphasize that the conclusion of a treaty on the total cessation of nuclear tests in conditions of reliable verification [proverka] is necessary and entirely possible.

REPORT NOTES POSSIBLE DANGER OF 'SMART' WEAPONS

LD222238 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- The Pentagon is engaged in the development of such sophisticated weapons that the personnel now recrutied into the U.S. Army may not be able to maintain, repair and use them, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported.

It quoted a report prepared by the Brookings Institution, a private research group, which said that the modern "smart" weapons might well turn against their users.

By way of an example defense analyst Martin Binkin of the Brookings Institution cited the so-called deep strike system that is being developed by U.S. strategists. In such a system surveillance planes would locate columns of enemy tanks or concentrations of other equipment and feed target data to command computers.

Guided missiles would then be launched, dropping precision-guided munitions which would destroy the targets. The report said, however, that such a system might not only prove useless, but also could provoke a war.

The efforts of the U.S. military to get "trained personnel" for servicing such special systems demonstrate that the White House is striving for military superiority in the world.

WARSAW PACT MEETING DISCUSSES SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD241824 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- A working consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was held in Moscow today. They exchanged opinions on the situation in the southern Africa region, including questions of preparing for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Namibia.

IZVESTIYA ON SESSION OF BLOC UNESCO COMMISSIONS

PM241430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russians 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Minsk, 5 Jul -- The 24th Coordinating Conference of the Socialist Countries' UNESCO Affairs Commissions has ended here. It was attended by delegates from the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the CSSR, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Socialist Ethiopia.

On the basis of the decisions of the recent congresses of the fraternal Communist and workers parties the conference participants resolutely supported UNESCO and its activity to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among people and to spread the ideas of humanism and peace in the world. They expressed grave concern at the tense and dangerous situation in the world that has taken shape as a result of the continuing arms race, above all nuclear arms, and of the unceremonious interference by the United States and NATO in other states internal affairs.

The conference examined proposals on the UNESCO draft program and budget for 1988-1989 and questions connected with the elaboration of the organization's third medium-term plan for 1990-1995. The unanimous view was expressed that both in the forthcoming 2-year period and in the subsequent 6 years UNESCO's activity should be based on a scientific analysis of global problems -- safeguarding peace and curbing the arms race and helping to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries.

The conference adopted a declaration on the upcoming 40th anniversary of UNESCO reaffirming adherence to the lofty and humane ideals problaimed in the organization's charter and expressed determination to contribute in every way to their implementation in order to strengthen peace and the people's progress.

The conference took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely collaboration.

WORLD SCIENTISTS GATHER FOR TALKS, ELECTIONS

LD242108 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The World Federation of Scientific Workers is today among the front ranks of the public working for peace and disarmament, said its President Jean-Marie Legay. He opened here the meeting of the 14th General Assembly of the federation devoted to the 40th anniversary of that international organization incorporating nearly half a million scientists.

In its activity the federation proceeds from the realisation of the grown responsibility of scientists for the destiny of civilisation, he said.

The participants in the meeting are to sum up the results of the federations's activity over the past three years, outline the main trends in its work for the nearest future. They are to elect a new executive committee of the federation, examine amendments to its rules and other organizational issues.

Appeal for Disarmament

PM241538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

["Appeal by the Participants in the International Scientists' 'Science, Technology, and Peace' Forum to the Heads of States and Governments" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow 22 Jul -- We, the participants in the international forum of scientists "Science, Technology, and Peace" from 54 countries express our profound concern at the existing state of tension in international relations and the continuing acceleration of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the danger of its being transferred to outer space.

The World Federation of Scientific Workers, other organizations, and movements of scientists and specialists in various fields of science and technology are speaking out in favor of urgent, specific measures to curb the arms race: for the complete and universal liquidation of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons; for preventing an arms race in outer space and against the militarization of science.

It is now particularly important for the leaders of all states, first and foremost the nuclear ones, to show political will, a constructive approach, and persistence with the aim of disrupting the dangerous course of events and stopping the crazy slide toward a nuclear catastrophe.

We are firmly convinced, that the ending and complete banning of nuclear tests is an important step on the road toward nuclear disarmament. We evaluate highly the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and we call on the U.S. Administration to join it immediately, and to start talks on the complete banning of nuclear explosions. At the same time, we appeal to the leaders of all states possessing nuclear arms not to carry out nuclear tests, and to contribute to the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on their total banning under the strictest and widest control, the effectiveness of which can be completely guaranteed by modern technical means and on the spot inspections.

Such an act of good will and state wisdom would contribute to the growth of confidence, the development of international cooperation, the humanistic use of the achievements of science and technology, and in the long term, the implementation of the dreams of mankind for a world without war and weapons. We call upon the heads of states and governments, Perez De Guellar, the UN secretary general, to undertake energetic steps to solve this task of all mankind.

At the same time, we support the idea of uniting the efforts and the scientific and technical potential of all countries for the peaceful use of space and the solution to the global problems of mankind.

We are profoundly convinced that the achievements of science and technology must serve the well being of people, peace, and progress, and not the creation of ever more new means of death and destruction.

Gromyko Receives Scientists

PM241608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Scientists' Appeal Handed to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman"]

[Text] At the request of participants in the international scientists forum, "Science, Technology and Peace," Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received 22 July in the Kremlin a large group of foreign and Soviet scientists.

The group comprised: Jean-Marie Legay (France), president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW); Narendra Gupta (India), WFSW vice president; Kiril Bratanov (Bulgaria); Tokutaro Hirone (Japan); Abdul Razzak Kaddoura, deputy director general of UNESCO; Maurice Wilkins (Great Britain), Nobel Prize Laureate; scientists from the GDR, Finland, United States, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Morocco, Portugal, the DPRK, and the FRG. Academicians Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Basov, Nikolay Blokhin, Vitaliy Goldanskiy, Yevgeniy Primakov, Georgiy Skryabin and other famous Soviet scientists were also present.

On behalf of the participants in the international forum, Jean-Marie Legay handed over the appeal addressed to heads of state and governments. He stressed that this appeal is being sent to the heads of states and governments that have nuclear arms. Front-ranking scientists throughout the world are very concerned over the nuclear arms race, and their representatives, who have gathered in Moscow for the international forum, are demanding the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet moratorium on the testing of nuclear arms must have consequences and the scientists are calling on the U.S. Administration to join this initiative immediately.

Accepting the appeal of the scientists, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the policy of the Soviet Union is one of peace. There is now no more important and urgent problem for people than the question of which path to follow, which policy to conduct: the one that obliges the world to roll increasingly downhill toward nuclear catastrophe, or the one that would remove the threat of war.

"If anyone should say," he noted, "that there is only one chance in a hundred and maybe in a thousand that a disaster of this kind may take place, then even this is too much. It is necessary to struggle to eliminate this one chance, too. We have no other alternative, and our choice is the policy of peace exclusively."

Certain major Soviet initiatives, set out in the 15 January statement and other speeches by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning a complete destruction of nuclear arms by the end of this century were described.

Andrey Gromyko reported in detail on how Soviet scientists are represented in the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Soviet Government and in the CPSU Central Committee, on the role assigned to Soviet science in the adoption of political decisions, and on the position of scientists in the USSR.

He dwelled especially on the readiness shown by the Soviet state for the expansion of international scientific cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and he explained the Soviet position on the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

He expressed great appreciation for the activity of the WFSW, which speaks out actively against the arms race. He recalled that in the first postwar years such great scientists as Frederic Joliot-Curie, Robert Oppenheimer and Albert Einstein -- whom he himself had had occasion to meet and whose opinions he had heard on this problem -- pointed out the serious danger of nuclear weapons.

Then he replied to scientists' questions.

Maurice Wilkins (Great Britain): The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests has led to a situation which a considerable section of the population in the United States, Great Britain and other countries has come to believe in the sincere nature and seriousness of the Soviet Union's policy. Don't you think it would be wise to continue this unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests into the future?

Andrey Gromyko: We would like to have seen the sensible and correct decision made by the Soviet Union also being made by the United States and the other nuclear powers. Our unilateral moratorium expires shortly. What will we do? Our actions will depend on the specific position on questions of disarmament that Washington adopts. Taking this into consideration, we will make specific decisions on this question when the date of the expiry of the moratorium occurs.

Tokutaro Hirone (Japan): The whole world heard with approval the 15 January statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposing the complete elimination of nuclear arms by the end of this century. But how is this to be done in practice, if states want to approach this question sensibly? The viewpoint of our federation of scientists is to influence the policy of states by all possible means until nuclear arms have been eliminated.

Andrey Gromyko: I particularly liked your last sentence. How is the elimination of nuclear arms to be organized in practice? The Soviet Union has proposals, but to implement them it is necessary to sit at the conference table, having this end in view, and to make calculations, sketch out stages for cutting down, and so forth. But our talks partners do not wish to sit at the same table with us to discuss specifically this problem and resolve it.

Moritz Mebel (GDR): I am a representative of the movement "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." In my opinion, ceasing all nuclear tests should be an important step toward eliminating nuclear weapons. If all together we succeed in achieving this cessation now, it will be a very great achievement. I am sure that in this respect our federation can play a very important role.

Andrey Gromyko: I am in total solidarity with you.

Minoru Kitamora (Japan): I think that a political decision to destroy nuclear weapons should be made, and the sooner the better. I would like to say that the measures proposed by the Soviet Union, and its actions, in particular the moratorium on nuclear tests, are highly respected in Japan. At the same time, we must now be getting down to specific steps to reduce and destroy nuclear weapons. I would like to express the view that the Soviet Union will meet the wishes of the Japanese people in this respect.

Andrey Gromyko: We agree that the Japanese people have a sympathetic attitude toward our proposals. But it would be much better if the Japanese Covernement also adopted such a position. It is very regrettable that so far there is no sign of this.

Paul Hoog (USA): How would you view it if the satellites which are now being launched by individual countries were not the property of those countries but of international organizations? And what if such a satellite system were used for research into the earth's resources and for studying our planet? In addition, they could be used as a warning system of various conflicts and dangers. But the purpose of organizing things in such a way would be to avoid danger.

Andrey Gromyko: You have expressed a very interesting idea. I should like to say that the Soviet Union is open to the discussion of any proposal concerning the peaceful use of space; I stress -- any proposal.

In conclusion Professor Jean-Marie Legay and Academician Nikolay Basov on behalf of all the scientists participating in the meeting, thanked Andrey Gromyko for his account of certain problems of modern times and for his replies to their questions.

Serikov Commentary

OW250511 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Serikov commentary; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An international science, technology, and peace forum has opened in Moscow. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov has sent a message to the participants wishing them new successes in developing international cooperation among scientists to solve the most acute current problems and primarily to establish a lasting peace without wars and weapons on our planet. Our commentary on the work of the forum:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. This representative meeting of scientists is being held during the days of the 40th anniversary of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, organizers of the forum. The active work of this very large nongovernmental organization of scientists for protecting life on earth is widely known. It was established at a time when humanity rose to struggle for peace and when the planet was shaken by atomic explosions that reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes. The federation of scientists actively opposed the chemical war started by the United States in Vietnam.

Scientists have raised their voices against the arms race which is causing great material and moral damage to humanity. Scientists know better than anyone else the force concealed in today's science and how dangerous its separate attainments and technology can be in the hands of irresponsible political leaders.

This is why the scientists united in the World Federation of Scientific Workers have warmly supported the Soviet initiative for stage by stage elimination of all nuclear armaments by the year 2000.

The participation of scientific personnel in social-political life is growing in the world. The initiative of Soviet and U.S. physicians demanding an end to nuclear tests is very valuable. At a recent Moscow international forum, scientists, just like the physicians, said that all nuclear tests must stop if we do not wish to bring fatal consequences upon civilization. Foremost minds, as the scientific workers are called, realize more and more clearly that it is not possible to sit and do nothing in the current explosive situation, and that it is necessary to act. Owing to their multifaceted activities which include articles in newspapers and magazines, public statements, and participation in international movements, people in various countries are learning more about the Soviet peace initiatives and more clearly understand that there are no alternatives to detente, that there are no alternatives to the ban on all potentially catastrophic testing of nuclear weapons, and that a new thinking -- a new approach -- to the problem of preserving life on earth is needed.

SUPPORT FOR INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE EXPRESSED

GF221710 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary: "The Indian Ocean Must Be Converted Into a Peace Zone"]

[Text] The UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean is holding its regular meeting at the UN headquarters in New York. The session agenda also includes matters concerning the convocation of an international conference for realizing the UN declaration for the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The 40th UN General Assembly has assigned the special committee with the task of concluding its preparations during the current year for holding the conference as soon as possible -- at least not later than 1988.

The decision for convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979. The Soviet Union voted in favor of the resolution in that regard and expressed readiness to participate in the special committee. The United States, Great Britain, France, and a number of other countries in the West abstained at the time of the voting. However, it is true that they later decided to participate in the special committee. Nevertheless, their decision was aimed only at complicating the committee's work. Due to the (?negative) stance of the Western countries headed by the United States, it has not been possible to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean to date.

Washington is making every effort to militarize the Indian Ocean. The network of U.S. military bases in the huge region, which is made up of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, is being broadened and modernized. There are over 30 bases in that region and the reinforcement of the large U.S. base on Diego Garcia -- an island which was forcefully wrested from the Maldives -- is drawing to an end. It has runways capable of accommodating the B-52 and B-1 bomber aircraft and the [word indistinct] aerial refueling tankers. Docks have been built for aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines and large fuel and ammunition depots have been constructed. Nuclear and chemical arms have been stored on that base.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union possesses information that the base of Diego Garcia is being considered for the Star Wars program. Facilities for electronic monitoring of inner space are being built on that island. Military experts estimate that one aspect of the Star Wars program contemplated by the Pentagon is the [words indistinct] of the missiles in U.S. submarines containing nuclear warheads.

Meanwhile, the warships of the United States and its NATO allies are cruising in the Indian Ocean and close to Iran's borders in the Persian Gulf. Large-scale exercises are being held by them in the two regions. Quite justifiably, the newspaper KEYHAN, printed in Iran, has described them as being of an intimidating nature. The instigating move made by the U.S. imperialism is being dissembled with the pretext of defending U.S. national interests in the region. However, we can see what this amounts to in the case of the Iran-Iraq war. Using the war, Washington is justifying its effort to interfere in the affairs of the region and step up its military preparations. Journalist (?Bangejee) of India has asked what vital interests the United States might have thousands of kilometers away from its own borders. He has written the following: Primarily, the United States is endeavoring to establish its military and strategic influence over the Indian Ocean, particularly over the Persian Gulf region. This will give Washington an opportunity to control the independent countries in the region and keep them under supervision by force and through intimidation.

There is one thing to be added to what the journalist from India has written. The U.S. claims for hegemony are in the clear. The Iranians know this as well. The U.S. military policy is the main obstacle against the effort made to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. As for the Soviet Union, our country is fully supporting the undertaking of the nonaligned countries to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The Soviet Union favors the calling of an international conference over the Indian Ocean at an early date.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S RSA POLICY SPEECH

Pilyatskin Commentary

PM241332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Pilyatskin "International Commentary": "Indulgence of Apartheid"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan delivered a speech in the White House Tuesday on the problem of South Africa. This speech was announced in advance and, being familiar with the stance of the present administration which is steering a course of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, observers concurred in the opinion that there would be no fundamental change in this course. They were right.

True, the words "constructive engagement" did not feature in the U.S. President's 20-minute speech. However, the speech was essentially an attempt to justify the apartheid regime, which has been condemned by all of civilized manking, and it left no doubt that Washington intends, together with Britain and its other allies, to cooperate closely with this regime.

The proposed program featuring six points -- described as "essential components of progress along the road toward a political peace" -- serves precisely this aim. Having begun with a vague proposition that the Government of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] draw up a timetable for the abolition of the apartheid laws, the U.S. President summed up: "I am calling on Congress and the countries of Western Europe to resist the emotional calls for the introduction of punitive sanctions." He went on to say: "We must stay..."

There is no doubt for what purpose. According to R. Reagan, it is a question of a "more profound penetration by the Western business community" of the economies of the countries of the region. Herein lies the essence of a "new" approach that is fully in line with the neoglobalist imperial policy of the United States, which is seeking to save the apartheid regime from inevitable collapse and to retain and even expand its own access to southern Africa's natural resources.

Noting that Western countries' investments there run into billions, he declared: In this case "our national ideals and our strategic interests coincide." Grandiloquence apart, these ideals can be expressed in the words of U.S. Congressman William Gray who said, sharply criticizing the stubborn refusal to apply comprehensive economic sanctions against the RSA: "Today President Reagan proclaimed the United States and Britain joint guarantors of apartheid." Let us examine these "strategic interests."

U.S. propaganda has put much effort into creating the impression that neither the United States nor the Western world as a whole could last long without South Africa's mineral resources. In reality this myth is being used to cover up the merciless exploitation of cheap African labor and the superprofits made by the multinational corporations operating in the RSA. The economies of the United States and its NATO partners could manage quite well on alternative raw material resources. However, the would-be "friends of Africa" do not want to lose the profit they derive from apartheid and so, time and again, they resort -- as R. Reagan did -- to the "Soviet threat." They claim that if the West withdraws from South Africa it will play into the hands of the USSR.

It is not surprising that instant, full approval of the U.S. President's speech came from Pretoria in a statement from R. Botha, RSA minister of foreign affairs. The racist rulers took absolutely no exception to the verbal condemnation of apartheid as being "morally unjust." [paragraph continues]

They have long since gotten used to not paying the least attention to the moralizing of their Western patrons and their hypocritical appeals to free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and enter into dialogue with opposition groups.

The RSA Ruling clique engages in its own kind of "dialogue": It consists of the shots fired by the punitive forces at the inhabitants of the African ghettos; the blows meted out to demonstrators by police billy clubs, and tear gas shells. They mercilessly kill their own citizens whose only fault lies in the fact that they are demanding elementary rights and freedoms. Cranking up the flywheel of repressions, the RSA authorities have pounced on the U.S. theory that economic sanctions would allegedly "harm" the Africans. What touching concern, is it not?!

The speech by the White House incumbent, who did not miss the chance to describe the African National Congress freedom fighters as "terrorists" and handed out another indulgence to apartheid, demonstrated once again to the whole world whose interests Washington is defending.

The need to stop the connivance with Pretoria was discussed with indignation at the foreign ministers' conference of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Adaba, and it was stressed that it is necessary to step up aid to the freedom fighters. In the RSA itself, Nobel Prize winner Bishop D. Tutu, who is used to communicating with God, replied to a request to comment on the U.S. President's speech: "As far as I am concerned, the West can go to hell," and he added that Reagan acted like "President P. Botha's public relations man."

While the speech about South Africa was being made in the White House, British Foreign Secretary G. Howe was on his way to South Africa on another mission of admonishment [uveshchevaniye], which is what the West has been engaging in for many years now. The first of his two meetings with P. Botha is scheduled for Wednesday. Pretoria, having received the go-ahead from across the ocean, does not, according to REUTER, show "the least sign of bowing to Western demands for the immediate dismantling of apartheid." To ensure that there is no doubt about this, Le Grange, the minister of law and order, has demonstratively timed a statement about new arrests of apartheid opponents to coincide with the British minister's visit. A unique response to the speech in Washington?

A U.S. journalist noted on the eve of the U.S. President's speech that it will be an "empty gesture." This has now been fully confirmed.

Bipartisan Condemnation Noted

MB250600 Moscow In English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Yuriy Rogov commentary]

[Text] Last Tuesday Ronald Reagan made a speech on the issue of sanctions against the Pretoria regime. Yuriy Rogov of our staff writes the following:

Wednesday brought the President a surprise. His speech was received highly unfavorably by the U.S. Congress, and a group of Republican members of Congress was also displeased with the speech. Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee Republican Richard Lugar has said that his group will introduce a new bill into Congress this week aimed at forcing Pretoria to somewhat change its apartheid policy. The bill envisages freezing the accounts of South African citizens in American banks. not to issue entry visas to white South African businessmen, and banning flights of South African Airways to the United States.

The Republican Senate majority leader, Robert Dole, and the chairperson of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee for South Africa Affairs, Nancy Kassebaum, have supported the proposals advanced by Senator Richard Lugar. Senators Lowell Weicker and Edward Kennedy have called the President's policy shameful. Congressman William Gray, a Democrat, has declared that President Reagan, by backing the stance of the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, is defending Pretoria on measures that the regime fears most. The Congressman asked: How can sanctions hurt black South Africans when apartheid is killing them? Of course, there are no reasons to think that the U.S. Congress has rebelled against the President. Even the most outspoken criticism levelled by his mainstay, the Republican, contains an element of political horse dealing, something that has happened many times before. But these appraisals regarding the problem of sanctions are highly indicative, for both senators and congressmen have to take into account the opinion of the American electorate and the world public opinion which is condemning the policy of extreme reprisals by the ruling elite of South Africa against the black population.

Policy Questioned

LD241444 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Congressional leaders from both parties have voiced dissatisfaction and disappointment over President Reagan's speech on South Africa. Here are some details.

The speech contained quotations from the teachings of the Gospel, a usual lecture on the threat of communism and an incoherent appeal to end apartheid. The President was careful enough not to suggest a transition to a majority rule. [passage omitted] Racism has been the law of the land in South Africa for decades, but not a single American Administration, not even the Carter administration with its state concern for human rights was bold enough to move against apartheid. What is more, whenever the United Nations calls on the world community to introduce a trade embargo against Pretoria, the United States, Great Britain and some other Western nations successfully block these attempts.

Given this long record of support and connivance, was it realistic to set so many eyes on the Reagan administration, which several years ago called South Africa a friendly country? True, there are many honest opponents of South African racism in America. They do sincerely believe that their country has no moral right to lecture others on human rights, or to quote from any holy books if the killings in cold blood of thousands of South African blacks leaves their leadership as cool and self-controlled as if they were watching a Hollywood movie with lots of red paint splashed over cops and robbers. Soviet opponents of apartheid find it expecially disgusting that racists were declared bosom friends; and that it was not a freudian slip but a well-calculated declaration over where the United States stands and what its moral values and priorities are.

SHULTZ DENIES WESTERN ALLIANCE WITH RSA POLICE

LD241242 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent N. Orekhov:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, sought to conceal the truth about cooperation between special services of the United States and other Western countries and the South African secret police.

In responding to senators' questions, Shultz denied THE NEW YORK TIMES report that U.S. and British intelligence services for many years regularly supplied South Africa with information about the activity of the African National Congress (ANC), a progressive political organization campaigning against the apartheid regime. To corroborate his statement, the secretary of state referred to the "testimony" by CIA Director William Casey who categorically denied the fact of cooperation between Western and South African special services.

The Washington administration failed, however, to convince the mass media. The CBS television network, quoting knowledgeable sources, reported that the U.S. National Security Agency had spied on the African National Congress for several years and passed the information on to British intelligence. The British, in turn, gave the information to the South African secret police. The fact of the sharing of intelligence information with the Pretoria regime was confirmed in an interview transmitted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS in which a highly placed official from the Reagan administration said that it was in the U.S. interests to help South Africa.

REAGAN SPEECH IN COLUMBIA CLARIFIES ARMS COURSE

LD251023 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan spoke Thursday in Columbia, South Carolina, at the fundraising luncheon for the electoral campaign of Republican Congressmen Carroll Campbell and Thomas Hartnett. Elections will be held next November in the U.S. in the course of which all the congressmen and one third of senators will stand election.

The statements of President Reagan make it clear what course the administration is going to follow and what it expects from U.S. law-makers. Its policy will be further aimed at building up armaments along with the preservation of the main provisions of "Reaganomics" which is based on the reduction of federal social programs, education and health expenditures. Thus, Reagan praised the support rendered by congressmen for the administration's military program. Specifically, he pointed out that Campbell and Hartnett "have lent unstinting and stalwart support to the rebuilding of our nation's defenses". According to the President, "with their help we've taken the Navy from fewer than 480 battle-ready ships to more than 540 -- well on the way to our goal of 600. We have provided new and better equipment throughout the services".

It is worth recalling that American taxpayers will have to pay for the arms buildup 285 billion 669 million dollars in the current year alone. The administration asked the Congress to allocate for the Pentagon 321 billion 160 million dollars in 1987.

PAPER INTERVIEWS PRC DEPUTY MINISTER ON TIES

PM171347 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 Jul 86 p 2

[Interview with PRC deputy minister Ding Qiao by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent A. Budennyy: "Movie Makers Cooperate" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A delegation of Chinese cultural figures has visited our country. After signing a working plan for cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the PRC Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television in 1986-1987, Deputy Minister Ding Qiao, head of the Chinese delegation, gave a brief interview to SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent A. Budennyy.

[Ding Qiao] First of all, I would like to send greetings through your newspaper to all Soviet citizens from the Chinese people, and to express gratitude to those who have given us a warm reception in the USSR.

Cultural contacts between China and the Soviet Union are developing. Links in the sphere of the cinema do much to promote the important process of improving mutual understanding between our countries.

[Budennyy] Which sections of the plan just signed appear most promising to you?

[Ding Qiao] It is a difficult task to single anything out in particular. Very responsible, careful work took place on every section of the plan. So I would reply: The entire plan seems promising. To be specific, we are to exchange delegations that will choose and purchase movies, give retrospective screenings of the classical movies of our movie industries, and organize movie weeks. An important form of cooperation will be the training of Chinese movie makers at the USSR's creative VUZES. The Soviet side has already declared its readiness to accept young Chinese movie makers.

[Budennyy] Your delegation's tour covered cities of the Baltic region and Leningrad. Did you meet with Soviet cultural personalities?

[Ding Qiao] Yes, we had plenty of interesting, useful meetings with representatives of your country's culture. We talked with V. Zhalakyavichus, A. Grikyavichus, I. Kheyfitz, P. Kadochnikov, and many others. It is useful to discuss the problems that face our cultures today. Chinese movie workers learned with great interest about the Fifth USSR Cinematographers Congress and the decisions it adopted. We, in our turn, shared our ideas about ways of developing the modern Chinese cinema and talked about the new movies and masters. As a result we can speak of a mutually advantageous, fruitful dialogue between the cultural personalities of our countries, with mutual efforts and the will and desire to cooperate.

TEACHER WRITES ON PRC VISIT, MEETINGS

PM211103 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by Candidate of Philological Sciences A. Khamatova, head of the Department of Chinese Philology of the Far East State University: "Firsthand News"]

[Text] Beijing-Vladivostok -- "Seeing something once is better than hearing about it a hundred times," says a wise folk saying. I had the chance to see China during a period of 10 months. [paragraph continues]

I went to the ancient country together with a group of Soviet exchange students under an agreement between the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the PRC Ministry of Education. But even this long an acquaintance with China was not enough to answer all the questions that had accumulated and the new ones that arose.

During the fifties, the Russian language was the most popular foreign language in China. Even now, in the most unexpected situations, it is possible to meet people who remember it from childhood. The first Beijing taxi driver I met started remembering half-forgotten words when he heard that I came from the Soviet Union: "zdravstvuy" [hello], "tovarishch" [comrade], "spasibo" [thank you], "khorosho" [all right]... Today the Russian language is taught as a rule only at special schools attached to higher education establishments.

At the No 2 Beijing Foreign Language Institute from which we received an invitation to a New Year's party, we were the first Russian visitors since the "Cultural Revolution". The New Year is marked in China according to the Lunar calendar and it is referred to as a Festival of Spring. But the Russian Language Department has its own traditions. A decorated New Year Tree, Slavonic folk dances, Russian and Chinese songs and poems. And, it seemed, no end of questions. Keen interest in our country characterized any meeting, any fleeting conversation. And the nature of the questions depended directly on the age of our interlocutors.

One evening I went to the library to photocopy some articles I needed, but somehow I was a little late. They had just closed. I got into conversation with one of the people coming out and within minutes I was surrounded by friendly, smiling people. The questions came raining down. It did not take long and the aged librarian brought along my photocopies.

Communicating with today's young people in China is difficult but interesting. At first we could not understand why the graduates from the "language" schools had such good conversational Russian. After all, the present young generation has had no practical language experience. The secret lies above all in the fact that in the most difficult years in China there were people who continued to study the language in depth and who never gave up their belief that things will change. Today they are generously passing on their knowledge to the young ones.

One of them is Xiao Min, lecturer at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute. One of the country's leading linguists, a wonderful story telling, and a courageous man. When he remembers what he went through during the Cultural Revolution, his hands begin to tremble. On his desk I saw Moscow newspapers and a small desk calendar, a souvenir from Leningrad where he studied during the fifties. The scholar's wife, Deng Shupin is chief editor of the journal MODERN RUSSIAN LITERATURE: she popularizes our literature and has written many scholarly articles. In their friendly family, we travelled back in time, as it were; there were so many reminiscences about our joint past work.

Both our Chinese colleagues and we are interested in exchanges of literature and of students in specific disciplines. Attending one of the classes, I was able to see for myself how seriously they take here the expansion of contacts with and knowledge about our country.

...The lights came out and a video film about the life and work of poet Mikhail Isakovskiy was shown. The audiovisual course was introduced at the institute recently. Students are regularly shown the "Vremya" television newscast, recorded the night before. And teachers and students at the Heilongjiang University at Harbin have been allowed to watch Soviet television programs in recent years and have access to our latest journals at the department.

At the same time you are frequently surprised how little even the "trained" Chinese know about life in the Soviet Union. I delivered a lecture "On higher and secondary education in the USSR" at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute. Much of what I said highly surprised my audience. For instance, the fact that there is free general secondary education in our country. The absence of unemployment in our country was news to them (millions of Chinese form the army of people of what is known as "waiting for work.") Quite seriously I was asked questions like: "Is it true that all students in your country are communists?"

The reason is obvious. The local mass media do not exactly lavish detailed objective reports about life in the USSR on their readership. You come across annoyuing "revelations" even in the textbook used by Russian language students. A simple story, for instance, claims that 14 rubles 50 kopecks is a fourth of a Russian worker's wages -- just enough to buy a shirt, and that can be a problem. Yet, in the same textbook there are wonderful materials about the feats of Oleg Koshevoy and Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya [veteran Komsomol members] and excerpts from the work of great Russian writers.

Many Chinese people are currently discovering their "northern neighbor" anew. Since the movie "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" [Moskva slezam ne verit] was shown in China, we were frequently asked: Do you really live so well? The Cultural Revolution has left a mark in people's hearts, it is not easy to change established views, nor does it happen overnight.

Nonetheless, there are grounds for optimism. In the park at Heilongjiang University I got talking to an attractive girl whom I had noticed earlier during a Russian language lesson. Yiya introduced me to her friend who was sitting on the same bench, a student of English. The subject of his research is Shakespeare, a writer whose works were banned in China until recently. Just like appeals for friendship with our country...

I am convinced, Yiga said, that we have much in common with Russian students. Practical exercises at the university library are all well and good, but I would prefer doing them with Soviet students of the same age.

After my return home I received many letters from my new Chinese acquaintances inviting me to come back. And the dean of Heilongjiang University has written to say that a branch of the Russian language department has been established at Suifenghe settlement -- an important piece of news. Clearly, the desire to cooperate is felt in the lecture halls of Chinese higher educational establishments. This is probably the main impression from my duty tour.

Toward the end of my stay in China, I called at a Beijing bookstore which I used to frequent and headed for the Russian language stand. Popular music from the latest Hong Kong or Japanese television film was usually placed there. On this occasion the tune of "Moscow Nights" suddenly came from the taperecorder which stood on the counter. The sales assistants who knew me turned their eyes to me, followed by the customers. These included people of different ages and, no doubt, different views about our country. We stood silently for some time, and when the song ended, some of those present, looking at me, applauded. Out of embarrassment, I thanked them in Russian.

They seemed to understand...

JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN 'STAR WARS' EXAMINED

Korzin Commentary

OW241315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] As you know, comrades, the Liberal Democratic Party managed to obtain the majority of votes at the recent Japanese elections. An extraordinary session of the Japanese parliament opened in Tokyo today. It is being held for the first time since the elections.

Yasuhiro Nakasone was reelected prime minister by the Lower House. Until recently he spoke very discreetly about Japan's participation in the "star wars" program, and that can be explained. On the eve of the elections, the prime minister could not ignore the strong antinuclear and antiwar mood in the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Now his hands are free, and many observers think that the country of the rising sun will be moving much more quickly along the road of rapprochement with the U.S. military-industrial complex, along the road of Japan's inclusion in the SDI program. All the more so as Nakasone is actually an SDI supporter, though publicly he maintains a very careful position with regard to it. A few days ago, the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting a highly placed representative of the Japanese Government, reported that, in principle, Tokyo had already made a decision concerning participation in the Star Wars program.

U.S. officials also play a kind of double game. On the one hand, they stress in every way that Japan's participation is of no decisive significance for achieving success in SDI research. On the other hand, they hope very much to lay their hands on the latest Japanese technology in the field of electronics, laser equipment, and rocket engines.

Some estimates indicate that the Japanese contractors' share will amount to almost 15 percent of all star wars allocations in the next 5 years. That will come to almost $26 billion. So you see, the Japanese, like the British, are being lured with billions of dollars. Time will tell whether these forecasts will come true and whether these $26 billion will be in the pockets of Japanese entrepreneurs. But it can be said now that many of those who formerly reacted coolly to the U.S. proposals have lately begun to bite ever more actively at this bait, this $26 billion, and to change their attitude toward SDI.

In this respect, the question arises as to what will happen to the special resolution adopted by the Japanese parliament in 1969. This resolution commits Japan to take part only in the peaceful utilization of space. Some quarters in Japan would like to forget about it, but the Japanese people remember it. Antiwar demonstrations are being held throughout the country. The anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies will be marked on 6 August. Now, as official Tokyo, under pressure from Washington, is moving more and more onto the road of militarization, the residents of the Japanese islands understand that they must not remain indifferent, that they must struggle. They must struggle for the destiny of the country, the destiny of the world.

Afonin Commentary

OW250257 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Listeners, on 18 July, Japan's six major cabinet members made a decision in favor of Japanese participation in the U.S. space militarization program. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Afonin writes:

By simply saying that it understands SDI, that is, the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Japanese Government has delayed a decision of Japan's participation in SDI for the past 1 and 1/2 years. This obviously two-faced attitude on the evidently military-oriented scheme of the Pentagon, or the U.S. Defense Department, stemmed from the government's unstable position as a result of a narrow majority the LDP maintained in the Diet through a tie-up with the New Liberal Club. Following the big victory in the recent general election, the government appears to feel that it no longer needs to consider how the opposition parties will react. [passage omitted]

In general SDI supporters in Japan mostly maintain that Japan's participation in the space militarization program will have favorable effects on the progress of its science and technology. Some say that if Japan refuses to meet U.S. requests on the star wars scheme, it will fall behind in the field of new technology. Is this really true?

Japan's science and industry have thus far made practical achievements by pursuing peaceful development. Mankind has repeatedly paid a large price by allowing their academic and ideological achievements to be used for developing new destructive devices. SDI gives us an important chance to review profound lessons of history. It is said that research within the framework of the star wars plan will effect a secondary outcome, or what is called the spin-off, which can be used for peaceful purposes. However, this is quite doubtful. According to an expert's impartial view, this research is too specific to produce the said outcome. In general, a plan for a new consumer good cannot be justified if it is carried out at the price of promoting the threat of war. It is like burning the entire house to fry an egg.

From a scientific viewpoint, space miliratization is feared to have a very negative effect on Japan. Scholars and experts will move from the peaceful domain to the military field. In addition, they will move from Japan to the United States as money comes from the Pentagon. This will expedite dependence of Japan's scientific thinking to the U.S. military industrial complex.

In this connection, it is very significant that some business leaders in Japan have doubts about SDI. Their doubts began with the U.S. request that SDI research be conducted in strict secrecy. Major Japanese newspapers noted this when they reported on the decision of the major cabinet members on 18 July. This leads us to conclude that it will be either impossible or at least very difficult for Japan to use any SDI research results.

There is no concensus on Japan's participation in the star wars plan, even among Japanese financial leaders. However, it is true that Japanese financial circles are more interested in profits from U.S. orders than in scientific progress, the prospect of which is very doubtful. The Pentagon has promised to extend formidable amounts of money to win the consent of industrial circles in allied nations. For example, it promised Britain $1 billion, but it has actually disbursed one-seventieth of that amount. However, the agreement has already been signed. The U.S. side has achieved its purpose. According to UK newspapers, the British side appears to be regretting its signing, though belatedly.

To sum up, it is total nonsense from not only the scientific and technological but also the economic viewpoints to talk about merits of SDI participation despite broad propaganda for it.

Militarily, its merits are out of the question. Space militarization presupposes a nuclear war where nuclear arms are used. Such a war will take not only Japan but also all mankind to the verge of total destruction, and any strategic defense will be useless.

Politically, Japan seems to view its participation in SDI as a new demonstration of its loyalty to the United States. However, this gesture will lead Japan into paying too high a price, will it not? Japanese politicians are well aware that SDI is a nuclear program. They also know that SDI is an aggressive plan designed to strengthen U.S. offensive nuclear war capabilities. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that the Star Wars plan contains not only military but also economic and political aspects. However, as a whole, it is a nuclear military scheme designed to establish military supremacy over the Soviet Union. This is undoubtedly the central task of SDI. All these features of space militarization are complexly intertwined. It is absolutely impossible to separate them. It is also utterly impossible to support some of the other features. Therefore, whatever reasons the Japanese Government cites for its support of space militarization, it is actually working to offer advantages to those who are interested in promoting nuclear confrontation. The Japanese cabinet members who have given their consent to Japan's participation in SDI are believed to have also expressed, by their consent, their support for stepped-up nuclear armament and the increased threat of war.

BRIEFS

USSR-MONGOLIAN ART COOPERATION -- Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jul (TASS) -- A plan for cooperation between the Union of Mongolian Artists and the Union of Soviet Artists for 1986 and the next 5-year period has been signed in the Mongolian capital. The document provides for the organization of exhibitions of works by Mongolian and Soviet artists, meetings, lectures, and an exchange of delegations. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0610 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD]

ROLE, LIFE-STYLE OF ANTI-DRA DUSHMANS EXAMINED

Explosions, Infighting Cited

PM241114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch under the rubric "Marked 'Urgent'": "Clashes Among the Dushmans"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Jul -- According to reports received from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, a powerful explosion has rocked one of the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, killing 42 and injuring 16 bandits. Many buildings have been destroyed.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the counterrevolutionary group Hezb-e Eslami, has arrived to investigate the circumstances of the explosion in the camp, where dushmans were being trained in sabotage under the leadership of foreign instructors. News has surfaced that the explosion was another manifestation of the continuing internecine strife in the camp of "the fighters for the triumph of Islam in Afghanistan." Disagreements about the distribution of the foreign "aid" and rivalary among the bandit ringleaders in the struggle for power -- these are the main causes of the squabbles among the dushmans. The result of Hekmatyar's "investigation" was the execution of Sarvar-khan, the camp chief, and four of his close associates.

Former Dushman Interviewed

LD202114 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov; Vladimir Mukusev and Aleksandr Shkirando report from Afghanistan, including interview with Afghan citizens; all Afghans speak in Pashto with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] The largest appropriations for military intervention abroad since the days of the Vietnam war have gone to the Afghan dushmans, but they cannot overthrow the people's power. Quite the contrary, the social base of the revolution is widening. A recent PDPA Central Committee plenum called the acquisition of new political ties a primary task. Only that way can the internal counterrevolution be isolated and suppressed, the borders reliably closed, and national accord established. Much depends on how those who at one time succumbed to reactionary propaganda and found themselves in the ranks of the enemy will respond to the mnesty decree. Not all deceived Afghans immediately decided to lay down their arms and take part in the construction of new life, but the process is irreversible. A report from Afghanistan by Gosteleradio special correspondents Vladimir Mukusev and Aleksandr Shkirando:

[Video shows two reporters facing three men, two of whom wear turbans and hold AK assault rifles. Everyone is sitting on the ground. The camera pans across the group and shows various close-ups of speakers throughout the interview.

[Mukusev] Well, let's introduce ourselves.

[Allabaz] I am Allabaz. I was born in the village of (?Shtola) but lately I lived in the village of (?Deti Bala), Lagham Province. Previously I led a 50-strong band.

[Mula Ghafur] I am Mula Ghafur, born in the village of (?Nugdamara), Laghman Province. Previously I commanded several groups of dushmans in the Durga area.

[Akhtar] I am Akhtar. I was born in the village of (?Chervosi), Laghman Province. I commanded a 25-strong band.

[Mukusev] The fact that you, with your weapons, are now sitting and talking to Soviet journalists says that you are on the side of the people's power. But what you said when introducing yourselves indicates that it happened recently. What made you take up arms against your own campatriots, to go against Afghans; what made you go over to the people's power?

[Mula Ghafur] Before we took up arms and started fighting against the people's power, we were poor peasants. One day, dushmans came to our village and started saying that Islam was in danger and that everyone should rise in its defense. They used not only words but also force. To scare the local inhabitants, they killed many people and set tribes against one another. That way, the dushmans forced ordinary people to take up arms and to join bands.

But soon we understood that Islam had nothing to do with it. The dushmans blew up bridges, set fire to schools, homes, and mosques and killed totally innocent people. They also forced us to take up violence and taught us to mine roads and kill people. Having seen all these crimes and understood the bandits' true designs, we concluded that it was precisely they who were the enemies of Islam. We decided to go over to the side of the people's power. We brought along many weapons and much ammunition to use in defending our country against those who present themselves as the champions of Islam. I personally decided that while my heart beats I shall defend the people's power.

[Mukusev] Of course the people's power acted in a noble way; it gave you an opportunity to work and pays you wages. But you have blood on you, the blood of your compatriots. How can you...I cannot even find the right word...what can you do to redeem yourselves?

[Akhtar] We are not bandits. We were forced to do it. In battle you have no time to think, you have to shoot. The bullet could hit anyone; but we came to understand that much later. My band operated under the leadership of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar himself. He personally gave orders to rob and kill and we had to hand over the entire spoils to him, equally prisoners, money, weapons. Being a true Moslem, I realized that such evil deeds in no way conform with the tenets of the Shari'at. After every operation, he demanded that every band leader report on what we had captured and destroyed. I used to say that operations did not succeed although in reality I just could not kill defenseless civilians. Because I evaded the execution of bandit operations, the ringleader decided that I was in touch with the people's authorities and decided to kill me. This made me decide that I should give up the band and go over to the side of the people's power.

[Allabaz] I would like to say that among those who are in the bands, there are a great many deceived people who do not know for what they are fighting and against whom. In spite of the dushmans' crimes, Afghanistan's people's authorities have issued an amnesty decree.

[Mukusev] What kind of future would you like for your children, for your country?

[Akhtar] We want our life to get better, of course, and a good life for our children. I do not want them to repeat my mistakes. On top of that, I can neither read nor write; I do not know even a single letter. I do not want them to do what I was doing earlier. I want them to defend consciously their homeland and to know that it belongs to them and not to the Americans, Pakistanis, and other instigators. I understand now that this land is ours, it belongs to us, and I shall defend it to my dying breath and to my last drop of blood.

[Mukusev] Undoubtedly, the transfer of such deceived Afghans to the side of the people's power is a great success for the April Revolution. But, an even greater gain for it are the changes in the consiousness of the ordinary working people who have taken up arms to defend themselves and their power.

[Shkirando] Our film crew is in the Pashtun border village of Ghanikhel. Over there, where the wooded area ends, is the Afghan-Pakistani border. Beyond this nearest mountain there are Afghan counterrevolutionary camps. That is where they are trained and armed. They then infiltrate into DRA territory to kill and rob the civilian Afghan population. While in the DRA, particularly in this border area where the Pashtun Shinwar tribe lives, we learned that the more fuel Afghanistan's enemies pour onto the fire of the undeclared war, the wider and stronger the support of the Pashtun tribes for the April Revolution grows. Here is a vivid example. [video shows reporter facing camera, pointing out various features in the background: truck on a road, two men with a donkey carrying wood, a child, people in a field overlooked by a quadrupled anti-aircraft machinegun]

This is a military detachment of the Shinwar tribe people's militia regiment created at the Ghanikhel District center. Of course, the soldiers of the detachment are armed quite modestly and they have no specialized military training: Nevertheless, they present a real force with which those who tried to set up a support base for the Afghan counterrevolution in this border area can no longer ignore. This people's military regiment is not the only one in Afghanistan. Similar detachments have already been created and operate in Paktia, Asmar, Kunar, and other parts of the country. [video shows a detachment of men walking toward the camera in ranks of two. The men are mostly armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles, although one or two appear to carry PPSH submachineguns]

[Shkirando in Pashto with superimposed Russian translation] Could you introduce yourself, please.

[Yasin] Mohammad Yasin. I am in command of the people's militia detachment.

[Shkirando] How long has people's power been established here?

[Yasin] Practically from the first days of the April Revolution victory.

[Shkirando] What are your regiment's tasks?

[Yasin] Our main task is to prevent even a single band from Pakistan from passing across our territory. We have organized several military posts for that purpose.

[Shkirando] How strong is your detachment?

[Yasin] Four hundred men, and they are already battle-hardened soldiers.

[Shkirando] Is the enemy afraid of you?

[Yasin] The bandits do not poke around here any more. They are beyond that mountain and try to bypass us.

[Shkirando] How old are the soldiers?

[Yasin] The age varies; from 18 to 50.

[Shkirando] So now the peasants can work peacefully in their fields?

[Mazamin, a political worker, caption-identified] Yes, of course. Peasants are the principal inhabitants of this area. Now everything has been done to ensure that they can do their main job in peace.

[Khani Gul, senior captain of people's militia, caption-identified] Right now, we are standing and talking here in Ghanikhel. But, we could go to any village of our tribe and find work in progress in every field. All peasants are convinced that not a single enemy will hamper them in that. Now the Hinwar tribe can live and work in peace.

PAKISTAN RECEIVES ANTI-SUBMARINE HELICOPTERS

LD221048 Moscos TASS in English 0958 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi July 22 TASS -- New helicopters designated for fighting submarines have begun arriving in Pakistan for its naval forces. As reported by UNI, they are being assembled at a big aircraft complex, built with foreign assistance in the area of Karachi. The Pakistani Navy is being equipped with new helicopters under an extensive programme for an accelerated modernisation of the Pakistani Armed Forces in order to increase considerably its fighting power and operational capability. The Indian press notes in this connection that the agreement signed recently in Washington on supplying Islamabad with modern American technology will further increase the war menace on the borders of India.

PRESIDIUM OFFICIAL RECEIVES DEPARTING IRANIAN ENVOY

LD241356 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS - Georgiy Tazarevich, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received today Kia-Tabataba'i, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, in connection with his coming departure from the Soviet Union.

TRANSIT GAS PROJECT THROUGH BULGARIA APPROVED

AU231901 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Transit Gas Conduit for Turkey and Greece" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- An important step in the promotion of integration processes between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., a contribution by Bulgaria to the strengthening of peace, security and good-neighbour relations in the Balkans and to the activation of business ties between Europe and the Middle East: that is how Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Mikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., evaluated the Bulgarian-Soviet provodies for the transit delivery of Soviet natural gas for Turkey and Greece via Bulgarian territory.

The document regulates the terms for the transportation of this raw material, as well as the possibilities for practical cooperation in the construction of the transit gas conduit. It is envisaged that the Soviet side should render technical assistance to the contractors (Bulgarian building and assembly companies), including the help of specialists and the shipment of technical equipment, pipes, materials, and construction machines.

The transit conduit for Turkey will be laid parallel to the supply line already in site here. The new pipe line will be nearly 280 km long. The first amounts of gas (around 750 million cubic meters) are expected to reach Turkey in the middle of 1987; by 1990, after the completion of the entire pipe line, including the branch of Greece, it will have a carrying capacity of over 10,000 million cubic metres of gas a year. Bulgaria will be paid by additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas.

CONSULTATIONS ON ASIA HELD WITH BULGARIA

AU241541 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (BTA Corr.) -- Soviet-Bulgarian consultations on issues of the Far East and southeastern Asia were held from July 22 through 24 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

The consultations were attended by Mr. Igor Rogachev, member of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and by Mr. Filip Markov, head of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. Mr. Filip Markov was received by Mr. Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

RYZHKOV VISITS SFRY STAND AT MOSCOW EXHIBITION

LD231115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, visiting the Railway Transport 86 international exhibition in Moscow on its last day, also toured the Yugoslav stand and showed interest in the railway cars manufactured by Yugoslav firms. Gosa of Smederevska Palanka exhibited a railway car made of fire and rust resistant substances, as well as a top-class carriage. In the closed section of the exhibition our manufacturers exhibited, among other things, a mobile railway platform capable of traveling at a speed of 200 km per hour. Prime MInister Ryzhkov expressed his high opinion about the quality of the Yugoslav products. The exhibited Yugoslav products have attracted the attention of Soviet experts. The preliminary discussions have indicated the possibility of an agreement on exporting Yugoslav rail cars to the Soviet Union.

TASS CITES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK GDR INTERVIEW

LD242103 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin July 24 TASS -- Czechoslovakia believes an active search for ways to end the arms rake and start disarmament to be the main means of the fight for peace, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, said in an interview with the newspaper BERLINER ZEITUNG. We fully support the peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the far-reaching programme for strengthening peace, ensuring detente, and building the fundamentals of an all-embracing international security system proposed by him.

Czechoslovakia will further actively translate into life the provisions contained in the appeal by the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member countries, all European nations with the programme for a cut in the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. That document is important because it shows a comprehensive approach to the disarmament problem. Realistically minded politicians realise that, and highly evaluate its constructive, flexible and open character.

Deplorably, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, the imperialist states are displaying a directly opposite approach. Washington continues following an extremely dangerous course, conducting ever new nuclear tests, despite the extention of the unilateral Soviet moratorium. Increasinglyvisible in the USA are attempts at torpedoing the agreements on disarmament already reached, the deployment of medium-range missiles is being carried on and preparations are being intensified within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiatives".

Despite that we remain optimistic, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out. We believe that the success of the international year of peace also lies in the fact that it has helped to determine clearly who really prize peace, and who make peaceable statements in order to conceal their aggressive aims.

MAKSIM GORKIY WORKS PUBLISHED IN ALBANIA

PM241554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albania: Event in Cultural Life"]

[Text] Tirana -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT reports that the Naim Frasheri Publishing House has brought out the selected works of Maksim Gorkiy in Albanian.

The publication of these works, the newspaper stresses, is an important event in the country's cultural life. The great proletarian writer's name became known in Albania as far back as the beginning of the century in connection with the development of the democratic and revolutionary movement. However, the broad dissemination of Gorkiy's writings only took place after the country was liberated from the fascist invaders and people's power established.

The extensive interest shown in Albania in Gorkiy's work, ZERI I POPULLIT notes, is indicative of the permanent value, revolutionary tenor, and artistic perfection of his work.

FRG COMMUNISTS DEMAND REMOVAL OF U.S. MISSILES

LD242109 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 24 TASS -- "The Communists of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) demand that the U.S. nuclear missiles be removed from the country's territory, that their tests be banned, that militarisation of outer space be prevented, that chemical weapons be eliminated, and that the armed forces and armaments in Europe be reduced", said Ellen Weber, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party (GCP). She spoke at a press conference in Bonn today when presenting the GCP's political document -- a "peace charter" -- to those present.

"We regard the charter as the foundation of a new policy in the field of security which the FRG's government ought to pursue with due regard for national and European interests of ensuring peace, disarmament and relaxation of tension", Ellen Weber said.

The deputy chairman of the GCP said that the "peace charter" has been sent by the party's leadership to the Federal Chancellor's Office, as well as to all party groups in the Bundestag. The GCP is for the document to acquire the force of a federal law of the FRG.

"The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, the moratorium which the Soviet Union has extended several times, is an evidence of the USSR's peaceableness and of its striving for an end to the arms race which is ruinous to everyone and for an improvement of the international situation", Ellen Weber has stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

"The Communists of the FRG are indignant at the fact that the ruling circles of the United States, ignoring the demands of the international public, stubbornly refuse to join the Soviet moratorium and, instead, continue nuclear explosions", she went on to say.

"Such an approach is the USA's challenge to the entire international community", Ellen Weber emphasized.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS GENSCHER'S U.S. VISIT

LD242336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, paid a brief visit to Washington to inform U.S. Secretary of State Shultz about the results of his recent talks in Moscow. Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver comments on this report:

[Zholkver] The transoceanic lightning visit by the head of the Bonn foreign policy department does not cause special surprise if one takes into account that Bonn is usually called the first pupil in the Atlantic class. It is also interesting that this time the Bonn minister publicly urged his U.S. colleague to at last give a serious answer to Soviet proposals on disarmament questions. Of course it is difficult as yet to say what the motives are in this case for the not altogether usual act by Bonn -- the beginning of new political thinking or tactical reasons connected with the forthcoming parliamentary elections in the FRG.

The West German Social Democrats, for example, consider that shuttle diplomacy is not a substitute for progress on the gist of the problem, pointing out that up until now any initiative on disarmament has failed as a result of resistance in the ranks of the CDU/CSU. But as they say, better late than never. This is more true in this case as Bonn would only be joining the general European process that is proceding apace. I have in mind that in many countries of Western Europe there has recently been a growing understanding of the need for energetic actions to avert the threat of nuclear war. For example, Paris's LE MONDE considers, not without grounds, that the recent Soviet-French summit talks have had a positive influence on the course of the Stockholm conference. I recall that the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and Great Britain also spoke out recently in favor of a successful ending to that forum, which is so important cause of peace. In the same period the Norwegian delegation at the Geneva conference on disarmament came out with a notable initiative for creating an all-European system for monitoring a nuclear weapons test ban. So, every country, small and large, including of course the FRG, can contribute to the formation of new political thinking and to improving the general situation.

Of course the contribution of such a power as the United States would be especially weighty. However, Pentagon chief Weinberger, merely timed his latest, and this time particularly sharp, speech, against any, as he put it, compromises on questions concerned with disarmament to coincide with the visit of the West German minister of foreign affairs. To judge from everything, the buds of new political thinking are forcing their way through, across the ocean, with particularly great difficulty.

Moscow Visit Assessed

LD241618 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 24 TASS -- The German Communist Party has urged the FRG Government to intensify efforts in the interests of disarmament. Touching upon the visit to Moscow of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister for foreign affairs, Hermann Gautier, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, evaluated as a positive fact that the FRG minister had again reaffirmed Bonn's commitment to the principles of the Moscow Treaty of 1970 and the Helsinki Final Act. It must be also welcomed, H. Gautier pointed out in a statement issued here, that the FRG Government, unlike the extremists in the Washington administration, favours a further observance of the treaties on the limitation of strategic weapons.

At the same time, he criticised Genscher for not bringing along to Moscow any constructive proposals in the field of disarmament.

It is necessary in the interests of the FRG, Hermann Gautier, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, stressed that the government should start, at last, pursuing a new policy in the field of international security. It should insist that Washington end nuclear weapons testing. Bonn should cancel the accord with the USA on the FRG's participation in the implementation of the SDI, demand that U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles be withdrawn from West German territory and respond constructively to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries on a cut in conventional weapons, Hermann Gautier emphasised.

GRISHIN ON FRG'S INCREASED ARMS, POLICE SPENDING

PM241426 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent Ye. Grishin report: "FRG: Arms Race Budget" -- capitalized passage printed in upper case]

[Text] Bonn -- The FRG Government has approved the draft state budget for 1987. On reading this document you clearly see the direction which Bonn intends to take in the next few years: further buildup of military preparations, intensification of the apparatus of police repression, and a cut in spending on social needs.

The expenditure section of the budget amounts to DM271 billion. One of the largest items is military spending. It will rise by 2.8 percent next year and amount to DM51.3 billion, but when coupled with hidden spending on other items it totals around DM80 billion. The lion's share of this sum is earmarked for research in the military sphere and the equipping of the Bundeswehr with new weapons.

According to the FRG Defense Ministry's official bulletin, the Bundeswehr will receive 150 Leopard-2 tanks, several "Bremen"-class frigates, and Tornado multirole combat aircraft. DIE WELT writes that on the military department's instructions, the development of a new surface-to-air missile system, designed "to hit not only aircraft but also ballistic missiles," will begin next year.

The FRG democratic public organization "List in Support of Peace" has called the 1987 draft an "arms race budget." At present the FRG's territory is a highly militarized region, the organization's statement says. About 900,000 military personnel from 7 NATO countries are stationed here, and approximately 5,000 nuclear warheads and vast stocks of U.S. chemical weapons are stored here.

WHEN ALL THE 108 PERSHING-2 AND 96 CRUISE MISSILES ARE DEPLOYED HERE, THE FRG WILL HAVE MORE THAN 35 PERCENT OF THE 572 U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES INTENDED FOR DEPLOYMENT IN THE WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

It is no wonder that such armament, which clearly exceeds "defense needs," has long worried the West German and international public. Opposition to the plans to militarize the country is acquiring a massive scale. Right-wing conservative forces are using all the levers at their disposal to suppress the antiwar movement in the country. The draft budget proposes in particular a 6.8 percent increase in the Interior Ministry's spending. DIE WELT notes that these resources will be used to develop new types of police weapons. The apparatus of repression will receive 27 new water cannons, several dozen Puma helicopters, and pneumatic guns, which hit demonstrators with blasts of compressed air. The police ranks are being reinforced with 1,000 new "keepers of the peace."

Those are some features of the "turn" which the conservative-liberal government is carrying out. It is trying with might and main to steer the country as far to the right as possible and establish in the FRG a regime of unlimited dominance by militarists, revanchists, and extreme conservatives.

PERES, HASSAN CONCLUDE TWO-DAY MOROCCO MEETING

LD241240 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat July 24 TASS -- Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco produced no results. During two-day talks the head of the Israeli Government declared Israel's refusal to meet such basic demands as withdrawal of troops from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the PLO's right to represent the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

The King of Morocco Hassan II, speaking here on the radio and television, said that the meeting broke up when Peres turned down these demands.

Negative Arab Reaction

LD241812 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco has aroused a strong reaction in the Arab world. The United States has welcomed the visit, depicting it as a major step toward peace in the Middle East. However, most Arab countries denounced the visit and pointed out that Moroccan-Israeli talks could never lead to any genuine peace in the region, but will only weaken the Arab ranks.

The results of the visit will affirm the soundness of that view. News agencies report that the two sides have admitted that no progress can be made toward a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Peres reaffirmed that Israel does not plan to recognize the PLO and will not withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab territories. Naturally, nothing else could be expected.

The leadership of the Syrian National Progressive Front, which has severed all relations with Morocco, has issued a statement saying that the unilateral talks with Israel, whose forces continue to occupy the Arab territories, deals a blow to the common tasks of the Arab struggle against Zionist aggression.

Many Arab papers have referred to this. The UAE newspaper AL-KHALIJ has stated that the meeting conflicts with the joint efforts being exerted by the Arab countries for a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

What is even more significant is that the Western papers have also admitted that Peres' visit was in Israel's interest. THE WASHINGTON POST in particular has pointed this out.

The negative reaction of the Arab world to Peres' visit to Morocco can be explained by the fact that the consequences of Camp David to the Arab cause have not yet been overcome. The Israeli-U.S. alliance has been pursuing its greedy objectives, exploiting for the purpose the Arab rift over Camp David.

The United States and Israel have been using Egypt's participation in the Camp David accord to attain its objectives. The United States dragged Egypt into the Camp David deal, promising the Egyptians golden mountains, but all the promises were false.

Further Reaction

OW2441131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Viktor Konnov commentary; from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Peres's visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan II have aroused a negative reaction in the Arab community. Here is our commentator:

[Konnov] Hello comrades. It has already been reported that Syria has broken all relations with Morocco. An official Syrian spokesman said that contacts with Israel, which continues to occupy Arab territories, are contrary to the decisions of the Arab League countries and of the conferences of heads of Arab states and governments. Jordan thinks that the current visit will only deepen contradictions in the Arab world, and will yield no positive results. Algeria has referred to the damage caused to the unity of the Arab nation.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi, has said that he finds it difficult to believe that such a visit could have been possible at all. Finally, the PLO characterized the Israeli prime minister's visit to Morocco as a new variant of the Camp David process. This list could be continued. Among the Arab countries, only Egypt commented positively on the meeting.

The report on the Israeli prime minister's talks with the king of Morocco aroused real joy in Washington, where the meeting was literally applauded and called a historic event which allegedly may contribute to the establishment of peace in the region.

Well, the analogy with the Camp David accord is really appropriate. As in 1978, Washington is striving to establish peace in the Middle East according to the U.S.-Israeli pattern. The talk is again about imperialist and Zionist circles' efforts to involve new ocuntries into separate deals infringing upon the vital interests of Arab peoples. The negative reaction of the Arab community to the meeting in Rabat is very normal in such conditions.

Talks End 'Without Result'

LD242222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Igor Surguchev commentary; from the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Soboleva]

[Text] And yet another Near East event has drawn the attention of the mass media. The visit of Israeli Prime Minister Peres to Morocco has ended. During the 2 days of talks with Moroccan King Hassan II, Peres gave a negative answer to the demand to withdraw Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the PLO as the legal representative of the Palestinian Arab people. I go over to Igor Surguchev, my colleague, who will comment on this altogether unexpected visit by the Israeli prime minister to Morocco.

[Surguchev] Above all, it has to be said that this visit has ended without result. The participants of the meeting at Ifrane, 200 km from the Moroccan capital, have not adopted any document and judging from the statement by Hassan II, they did not reach an agreement on the cardinal problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Both Rabat and Tel Aviv claim that the talks were preliminary, held only to clarify the positions of both sides. However, these positions have been well known for a long time. The Arab countries demand the return of lands from which they were torn by force and the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people up to the creation of their own and independent state. But Israel, as before, does not show any readiness to meet these just demands.

The question is: Where is the basis for a productive dialogue? What is the sense of inviting the Israeli prime minister to Morocco? From the view of attaining a just solution for the Near East crisis, there is, indeed, no sense. However, those who are attempting to impose capitulatory conditions of settlement upon the Arabs think differently. Their calculation is simple. By persistently continuing to strive for their main aim, they are trying to bring division into the Arab ranks and create the outward appearance of an active search for peace in the Near East.

It is not surprising that the United States, the patron and ally of the Israeli aggressor, welcomed Peres' visit to Morocco, whose organization, according to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, they were directly involved in. It has been approved in the West and naturally in Israel. On the other hand, in the Arab world, with the exception of Egypt, the separate Morocco-Israeli talks were subjected to stormy condemnation. They are regarded as a challenge to all Arab people, as Rabat's departure from the resolution that was adopted at the all-Arab summit meeting. As a sign of protest, Syria halted all relations with Morocco. The PLO has made a request to the Arab League to convene an extraordinary meeting of head of states and governments of the league member countries to discuss the Morocco-Israel contacts. It points to dangerous consequences of similar contacts for Arab unity and the just settlement of the Near East problem. The Arab governments and public are not without grounds in interpreting the Ifrane meeting as the beginning of a new tour of political maneuvers in the Camp David style, backed by Washington. It is precisely Washington that endeavors, with a persistence worthy of better application, to substitute a comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Near East with half-hearted separatist deals to the detriment of the fundamental interests of the Arabs. Thus, the American-Israeli sabotage of efforts to call an authoritative international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. The Moroccan-Israeli talks are a clear attempt to produce illusions that the achievement of peace in this explosive region is possible even without such a conference. However, the world public, with increasing clarity is realizing the necessity to help the conference.

KORSHUNOV VIEWS ON RSA SITUATION, HOWE MISSION

PM251218 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Yevgeniy Korshunov "International Review": "Flames in Southern Africa"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Within the Republic of South Africa [RSA] the offensive against the Pretoria regime is becoming increasingly purposeful and organized. Battles against it are also getting under way in the international arena. This was manifested particularly graphically during the tour that British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has just made of a number of African countries.

G. Howe set out for Africa on a mission sanctioned at the EEC's June meeting (at the highest level) in The Hague and called by certain Western newspapers a "peacemaking" mission. It was decided at that meeting to postpone for 3 months a decision on the question of sanctions against the RSA so as to "try to achieve reconciliation" between the opponents of apartheid and the Pretoria regime.

People on the African Continent were perfectly well aware why Howe was going to RSA. And in the very first country he visited -- Zambia -- President Kenneth Kaunda called Howe's mission a "maneuver" and a new attempt by conservative Western governments to avoid imposing tough sanctions against the RSA. Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in turn declared that his country regards G. Howe's trip as useless. Like K. Kaunda, R. Mugabe sharply criticized Western countries, above all the United States and Britain, for their reluctance to take tough, comprehensive sanctions against the racists.

Prominent representatives of the South African fighters against apartheid have also taken a clear stand on Howe's mission. Thus, Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress [ANC], called this venture "absolutely useless" and refused to meet with Howe when he was in Zambia. In the RSA Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela -- one of the leaders of the ANC sentenced to life imprisonment by the racist Themis -- announced their decision not to meet with the British secretary. Nelson Mandela himself also announced the same thing.

Howe began a new visit to the RSA yesterday. He met in Pretoria with RSA President Botha and other leaders of the racist regime. Before flying out from London, the British secretary told journalists that during his "peacemaking mission he will seek to persuade the RSA president to make changes in the country's domestic policy." Representatives of the majority of South African democratic organizations have sharply condemned this tour by the British emissary.

Meanwhile, the position of African countries, which are coming out increasingly decisively against the NATO countries' desire "not to offend" the Pretoria regime, is becoming increasingly hardline. This was manifested at the meeting in Nairobi of the Kenyan, Tanzanian, Ugandan, Rwandan, Burundian, and Zairian heads of state, which ended last week. The question of the situation in the RSA and the Pretoria regime's aggressive acts against neighboring states was examined among the most important problems of the continent. The meeting participants pointed out that the racist aggression against countries bordering on the RSA "was a direct result of the illegal political, diplomatic, economic, and military cooperation between certain states and the racist regime."

Then a 1-day conference of the heads of state and government of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania was held in Harare. Its participants demanded the Pretoria regime's total isolation, pointing out that this is the sole remaining possibility for peacefully settling the dangerously explosive situation that has taken shape in the south of the continent.

This course of events cannot but elicit a response from the NATO countries. Disagreements have arisen within M. Thatcher's Conservative government. A draft law providing for the imposition of economic sanctions against the RSA has been submitted to the U.S. Congress House of Representatives. However, both M. Thatcher and the R. Reagan administration are sticking to their guns. Thatcher has declared that sanctions are "immoral" and "ineffective," while C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has announced that the Reagan administration "does not intend to support" the aforementioned draft law. Reports have appeared that Washington is going over to putting economic pressure on African states to make them agree to a "dialogue" with Pretoria. Characteristic in this respect is the statement by Zimbabwean Prime Minister R. Mugabe that the American Administration is trying to use the granting of aid as a tool for pressuring Zimbabwe.

The joint Anglo-U.S. stand with regard to the rapidly changing situation both in the RSA itself and around it has been coordinated in recent days. To this end the British foreign secretary made a 24- hour visit to Washington. Both the United States and Britain have been forced to heed the voice of independent Africa. Washington is now speaking of its "new approach" to relations with the RSA, and G. Howe has even declared that "certain measures" might be taken against the RSA.

However, the peoples of Africa are under no delusions about the true intentions of those who have supported the racist regime for decades. For even now they are gambling on it in their long-term plans on the African Continent. [passage omitted]

KAPITONOV LEADS TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

LD250935 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa July 25 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, now on a visit to Socialist Ethiopia, met on Thursday with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. The mutual striving for deepening and broadening the friendly relations between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, between the USSR and Ethiopia was underlined at the meeting. The sid declared for all-round consolidation of solidarity of all progressive forces to promote peace, security and social progress.

Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed to the Soviet people wishes of success in putting into life the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The talk was marked with full mutual understanding and coincidence of views on all questions discussed.

Negotiations between the delegations of the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, held in a comradely atmosphere, ended the same day. Topical problems of the present-day international situation and questions of bilateral relations were discussed.

The sides stressed the need of close cooperation between the progressive forces in order to efficiently oppose and frustrate the designs of imperialist and reactionary forces. The delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia pledged support for the CPSU's peaceful course and the Soviet peace initiatives which meet the aspirations of the whole mankind, reaffirmed Ethiopia's firm allegiance to the struggle against imperialism. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 25 July broadcasts a similar report but adds that Kapitonov handed a message -- with no details given -- to General Secretary Mengistu Haile Mariam from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.]

TANZANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF CONCLUDES VISIT

PM251202 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Left Moscow"]

[Text] Major General (Mvakalindile), chief of staff of the Tanzanian People's Defense Forces, who paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left Moscow 24 July.

The guest from Tanzania was seen off at the capital's Sheremetyevo Airport by Army General V.I. Varennikov, Admiral K.V. Makarov, Colonel General of Aviation P.I. Belonozhko, and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

REPORTAGE ON URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Welcomed by Komplektov

LD241215 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Viktor Komplektov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Holds Talks at CEMA Secretariat

LD24211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Later in the day he visited the CEMA Secretariat, where an exchange of views was held on the development of economic links between the CEMA member-countries and Uruguay.

In the evening the minister attended the opening ceremony in Moscow of the office of the Uruguayan commercial firm (Mitragua).

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD250849 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- Soviet-Uruguayan talks began here today. They are conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who has arrived in Moscow Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

PART TWO OF CHILEAN COMMUNISTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY220303 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Part II of "full text" of clandestine press conference granted by (Rodrigo Perez) and (Sergio Nabia), members of the Chilean Communist Party (PCC) leadership, to journalists of the AP and UPI press agencies, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, the BBC, and THE GUARDIAN newspaper of London, on 5 July in Santiago -- read by announcer]

[Text] BBC and THE GUARDIAN: After the latest successful mobilization, do you believe it is possible or appropriate to call for another strike soon?

[Sergio Nabia]: Yes, of course. As a result of the great impact created by the 2 and 3 July strikes, the people have a great predisposition to go on with the struggle until the end of the dictatorship and the return to democracy. There is absolutely no doubt that the mobilizations must go in that direction all the time, and of course there are plans for new strikes. The Civic Assembly has already talked about new strikes in one way or another. All the political and social sectors agree on this issue.

The common goal is to continue strengthening the social mobilizations at all times. There is the conviction that this is a political stoppage aimed directly at ousting Pinochet. There is no other choice than to go in that direction. This is the feeling of our people in our country. All sectors want to move forward with strength and fighting spirit.

AP: Do you believe that as a result of the strike a single proposal like the one suggested by the Civic Assembly to the political sectors can be made?

(Sergio Nabia): There is no doubt about it because this is the direction we are going now. The common goal is to put an end to the dictatorship, to get Pinochet to leave, to achieve the return of democracy. All the political and social sectors advocate the preparation of a single proposal and we believe that "Chile Demands" is that particular proposal. "Chile Demands" is a proposal that has received the support of all sectors of the civic assembly and other sectors that participated in the 2 and 3 July strike.

AP: However, there is still reticence among some political sectors to reach some kind of agreement with the Communist Party.

(Rodrigo Perez): That position is losing ground. I believe that anyone who evaluated the events that occurred over the last 18 months would realize that efforts to exclude the democratic forces such as the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] from a general agreement have lost ground. There is growing mutual understanding among the forces facing the dictatorship. Therefore, the possibility of common action is closer at hand. We believe that an agreement, a commitment, should be made on the basis of the goodwill of the parties. We do not pretend that 100 percent of our policies be included in the proposal. We are also open to the viewpoints of other sectors. The MDP proposal for drawing up a common political proposal is an invitation by the MDP members to build a single agreement which we believe is a very decisive factor to wage the final battles against the dictatorship.

CLARIN: Are you willing to hold a dialogue, to reach an agreement with the Armed Forces?

(Sergio Nabia): First of all, we are willing to talk and to reach an agreement with the Armed Forces but without Pinochet. Therefore, we do not exclude any of the ideas expressed by the Civic Assembly in that regard. On the contrary, we value those ideas. We certainly do not believe that this is a point that can be resolved outside the struggle. Without a doubt, there are now better possibilities for dialogue than in the past because the events that occurred on 2 and 3 July showed that the dictatorship is made up of a small minority and the Armed Forces will support Pinochet only until it realizes that if it continues to support him it will end up in the abyss. Pinochet represents the systematic violation of everything that can be considered military honor.

Anyone would feel indignant that Chilean soldiers are capable of wrapping Chileans with blankets, throwing Molotov cocktails on them and setting them afire. This is what the soldiers did to two youngsters who were then dumped in the Quilicura area, the same place where the Carabineros slit the throats of three Communist Party members.

In view of these incidents, we are convinced that there are military men who understand that it is not possible to legitimize a discipline by maintaining this type of attitude. Of course, those military men will understand that the day [words indistinct] for the time being, all the military men are saluting Pinochet thus obeying the rules but the people through their struggle are reaching the minds of many men in uniform, who are eventually going to react.

'CIA-PAID TERRORISTS' ABDUCT BELGIAN IN NICARAGUA

LD240922 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 24 TASS -- CIA-paid terrorists, operating from Honduras, have committed another crime on Nicaraguan territory. According to Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry, a Belgian national, Pierre Diron, who was providing assistance to the Nicaraguan Government in questions of culture, was abducted by a Somozist gang in Matagalpa Department on July 22.

The Nicaraguan Government placed all responsibility for the terrorist act on the Reagan administration. The Foreign Ministry's note, sent to the U.S. Department of State, said that Diron's abducting attested to the continuation of Washington's criminal policies which already affected thousands of Nicaraguans.

Victim Released

LD240923 Moscow TASS in English 0624 24 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 24 TASS -- CIA-paid mercenaries have been forced to release the Belgian national, Pierre Diron, they kidnapped in Matagalpa on Tuesday.

The NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reported that Diron, helping the Nicaraguan authorities to eradicate illiteracy among peasants, spent about 12 hours in captivity.

The terrorists left Diron in an empty house and fled to avoid confrontation with the Sandinist People's Army.

CUBAN PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS

PM241410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Session Over"]

[Text] Havana, 7 Jul -- The 10th session of the National Assembly of the People's Government has ended in the Cuban capital's Palace of Congresses.

Its participants discussed and approved the reports of the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme People's Tribunal of the Republic, the Ministry of Basic Industry, and provincial assemblies of the People's Government. It also approved the report of Rodrigo Garcia Leon, chairman of the State Committee for Finance, on the fulfillment of the 1985 state budget.

Deputies paid special attention to the important task of further increasing labor discipline in all areas of socialist building.

Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, who addressed the closing of the session, urged deputies to contribute to resolving the existing problems.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, participated actively in the discussion of all the items on the session's agenda. He paid great attention to the situation in such important sectors for the national economy as the nickel industry and agriculture, and dwelt on questions of further improving the health system.

GORBACHEV FLIES TO VLADIVOSTOK 25 JULY

LD250643 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow by air for Vladivostok.

CPSU CC POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION 24 JULY

LD241716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] At a 24 July session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the work of the KOMMUNIST journal. The resolution which was adopted stresses the exclusive importance of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism for the successful implementation of the strategy of acceleration and for accomplishing the large-scale and complicated tasks laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress connected with achieving a qualitative new state of socialist society.

It was noted that the KOMMUNIST journal is called on to play an increasingly active role in the development and implementation of the ideas put forward by the congress, in further expanding and deepening the working out of new problems connected with social science, in ensuring a decisive turning point in scientific research in the direction of practical needs, and in educating our cadres in the skills of thinking and acting in a new way.

The journal is required to actively support a bold scientific quest in the field of social science and all that is new and progressive which emerges during reorganization, and to battle against stagnation and routine.

The Politburo pointed to the need to reorganize the forms and methods of the work of the journal and to achieve concentration around it of the best theoretical forces in the country. In strengthening ties with party organizations and the scientific community, the journal must promote the development of new approaches in political, economic and ideological education work; expose bourgeois ideology, reactionary theory, and opportunist concepts; and assist in every way the implementation of Lenin's views on socialism as the living creativity of the people's masses.

The Politburo discussed the question of the organization of company servicing [sirmennoye obslizhivoniye] of domestic electronic radio equipment. In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolution on this question, measures have been determined which are aimed at an essential improvement in the technical servicing of television sets, tape recorders, radios, and other radio equipment belonging to citizens. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to carry out a transition toward company servicing of television sets through specialized trade-engineering and technical centers which are being set up by the Ministries of Communications Equipment Industry, the Radio Industry, the Electronics Industry, and General Machine Building. These centers will also carry out pre-sales preparation of television sets in specialized stores in the state trade network. Eventually, such forms of company servicing will be extended to other domestic electronic radio equipment.

The Politburo approved the results of the Soviet leadership's talks with President Traore, of the Republic of Mali, noting that the documents signed during the talks served as a concrete manifestation of the principles of equality and mutual respect on which the Soviet Union constructed its relations with African and other nonaligned states.

It was stressed that the talks which took place gave a fresh spur to Soviet-Mali relations and to the strengthening of the ties between the CPSU and the Mali People's Democratic Union.

A report from Comrades Gorbachev and Shevardnadze on the results of talks with Federal Vice Chancellor and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher was heard. Noted was the positive significance of the exchange of views which took place and which revealed opportunities for political dialogue and businesslike cooperation between the USSR and FRG in various spheres. As a major West European state, the FRG bears its share of responsibility for the situation in Europe and could play an important role in improving the international situation and resolving matters relating to the limitation and reduction of armaments and the strengthening of security on the continent.

It was stressed that the USSR is prepared to cooperate with it in these areas without prejudice to the allied obligations of the two sides. It is important to secure a heightening of Europe's role in international affairs, without which serious steps forward cannot be taken or the way paved toward a more secure future.

It was noted at the same time that the policies of the FRG Government regrettably continue in many respects to bear the stamp of the past, which does not meet the requirements of the new political thinking in the nuclear space age. Statements in favor of a responsible view of the present-day world should be backed up by real and practical actions to maintain reliable security for the peoples of our common European home. This would correspond both to the FRG's own interests and to an improvement of relations between the USSR and the FRG, and between Eastern and Western Europe.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session considered a report from Comrade Sokolov on the results of his visit to Finland, as well as certain other matters relating to domestic and external policies.

RENEWAL GROUP'S MANIFESTO CALLED PROVOCATION

LD241527 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has described as an antisocialist provocation the appearance in the West of the so-called socialist renovation group's [as heard] manifesto. The anonymous slander was carried by the British paper THE GUARDIAN and had been picked up by other Western news media. Answering a question put by a Greek journalist, the Foreign Ministry Information Department's chief, Gennadiy Gerasimov, said that the content of the manifesto was an outright invention which for one cites absurd figures on the Soviet Union's foreign debt. The goal of this provocation, Gerasimov noted, is to discredit the policy and the system of the USSR and distort the essence of the major social processes now taking place in Soviet society.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT EVENTS

Military Experiments Denied

AU241411 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (AFP) -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry denied Thursday that the "experiments" whcih triggered the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster were of a military nature.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Genadiy Gerasimov described as "fabrications" reports to that effect published in the West and accused their authors of a lack of "journalistic ethics."

He said that the "experiments" has been to determine "the turbogenerator's capacity to assure the needs of the power station through the kinetic energy" of the fourth reactor.

When the turbogenerator is disconnected, he said, it can continue to operate for about three-quarters of an hour, ensuring the proper functioning of the cooling system.

The "experiment," he said, was to verify whether, in case of breakdown, kinetic energy would be able to keep the power station operating during the time needed to link up an alternative system.

Ukrainian Official Visits Area

LD231145 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1915 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Kryuchkov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, on 16 and 17 July toured the Chernobyl zone and visited a number of inhabited localities in Ivankov, Baryshevka, and Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskiy Rayons, Kiev Oblast. While in Chernobyl, he attended the session of the government commission headed by Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Kryuchkov became acquainted with the work on sealing the fourth power unit, preparing the first and second units for operation and deactivating the territory. In conversations with specialists, operators, and builders he dwelt on the tasks of eliminating the consequences of the breakdown as rapidly as possible. He touched upon the necessity of observing all safety measures, ensuring the high level of discipline and organization, and fulfilling the pre-set volume of work.

Comrade Kryuchkov visited the settlement where builders from other republics rest in shifts, heard about details of their work, the course of socialist competition, the work of ad hoc party groups, and living conditions of people. In the villages of Verkhovtsy and Lukashi, Pereyslav-Khmelnitskiy and Baryshevka Rayons, respectively, where settlements for those evacuated from Chernobyl are under construction, Comrade Kryuchkov became acquainted with the planning of houses and households, and the progress of construction work. During his meetings with builders and members of student building detachments he stressed that it is very important that high quality houses are built quickly. They also talked about the best way of making the houses ready for moving in.

In his tour Comrade Kryuchkov was accompanied by Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom.

Kiev Reports Developments

LD240947 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Ukraine Today" program]

[Text] The current situation at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is still of great interest for our listeners.

And this subject is raised by Steve Floyd of the USA and listeners from Great Britain, Japan and other countries.

In this connection, we should say that the Ukrainian republican Radio and Television give a very wide coverage of the work being done at the site of the accident and supply the population with the all other information they need. For example, last night an on-the-spot report was shown on television where people could see the very (?site) of the reactor and the construction of the bio-protective wall. And here is an interview of the chief superviser of the project, Robert Tilas, for Ukrainian Television:

Preparations are underway now for making up this concrete wall, says Robert Tilas. Steel containers have been installed there with the help of special trainers and equipment. Now we face a very complex task, that is to fill them with concrete. The thing is that the current radiation level does not make it possible for men to be there. So, we had to make a special system with remote control for making the concrete works without the presence of men at the site, while the operators are in a safe place at a distance from the reactor, said Robert Tilas.

A great number of scientist deal with the task of eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident. Here is Konstantin Sytnyk, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Sytnyk recording in Ukrainian with superimposed English translation] We faced very complicated tasks. But since then they were being solved jointly by physicists, chemists, biologists, material study experts, specialists who work in the sphere of [word indistinct] chemistry and the chemistry of water -- many of them were solved by us. First of all, the fall-out was stopped and the damaged reactor was sealed off from the top. Secondly, it was necessary to decontaminate the territory near the nuclear plant from the radioactive substances as well as the roads around it, so as to prevent contamination in other regions of the Soviet Union because the entire country came to help the Ukraine. As for the reactor itself, well, our press has widely informed on the matter. At present, they are building so called tomb in order toisolate the stricken reactor. I think that during 2 or 3 months this work will be done.

The breakdown itself is now an event of the past. Now the matter of primary concern is water. During the first days after the accident we fenced in the banks of the rivers to prevent the pollution of the Dnepr and the Kiev Sea with radioactive substances, the number of which is still significant in the area of the zone. At present, all regions of the Ukraine have pure water. And yet we are on the alert. The state of the water is being regularly controlled by the Ministry of Water Supply, by the metereological departments of the institutes of our academy, every day for several times.

At present, the Academy of Sciences, together with various [words indistinct] are involved in creating a computerized modelling of possible changes in the hydrosphere in order to prognosticate for the consequences of the changes, though insignificant in the radioactive situation. At the same time, a strict control is being carried out over food products, both in the state shops and at the markets of Kiev, Kiev region as well as within the zone of Zhitomir and Chernigov Oblasts. [end recording]

TV Reports Work in 'Dangerous Zone'

LD241747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondents V. Pisarevskiy and S. Losev report "with new information" from Chernobyl; correspondents not identified in report]

[Text] [Correspondent] We are conducting this reportage from the area where work is being carried out to eliminate the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl AES station. It is now late evening. Here, close to what is termed the biological wall of the No 4 reactor, very important work was completed today in assembling a system and getting it to work. This system makes it possible to carry out concreting in the particularly dangerous zone without the participation of people. [video shows distant twilight view of No 4 reactor group of buildings, close-up of a tower, two large storage tanks and armored vehicle; and view through vehicle windshield of gigantic telescopic manipulator arms in the distance]

Robert Semenovich Tilles, who is in charge of this work, will assist us in carrying out this filming. [video shows Tilles and correspondent dressed in white hair masks and white nose-and-mouth masks walking between two vehicles. Tilles is then interviewed by the correspondent, both men lowering their mouth masks during the interview]

[Tilles] Small steel containers have been installed there. They were taken there on trailers by means of special equipment. Now the very complicated task of filling them with concrete has to be carried out. The fact is that the level of radiation at the work site does not permit people to be directly in the zone of the operations. Therefore it has been necessary in a short time, here on the spot, to create a remote-controlled system which makes it possible for the concreting to be carried out without the participation of people so that people can be situated in a safe zone. People are working calmly. They are aware of the full measure of the danger. People know precisely where it is more dangerous and where it is less dangerous.

[Correspondent] Well, let us go and see what work is being done.

[Tilles] Okay, let us go and see.

[Correspondent] Robert Semenovich?

[Tilles] Yes, let us go. We are heading toward the cab where the remote control of the system is conducted. Control of the system is carried out from this cab. It is a lead-plated cab installed on a trailer. It is equipped with communications, control, and lighting systems. Further on we shall see the conveyor system itself, which consists of several links and ends with a telescopically rotatable concrete-pourer. [video shows gigantic conveyor system with its telescopic manipulator arms on the end of which are large vessels for pouring concrete]

[Correspondent] This is the first time in construction practice that such a system has been created. It will make it possible in turn to start a fresh stage in the work to build up a temporary biological protective wall and in the future to begin extensive work on the construction of the so-called tomb, which will shut in the reactor set involved in the accident.

Personnel Train With Computers

LD221655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the causes of the disaster at the Chernobyl AFS and measures to eliminate the consequences of that disaster and to ensure the safety of atomic power engineering. At our microphone is Viktor Fedorovich Yevdokimov, deputy direcotr of the Institute of Problems of Simulation in Power Engineering of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and doctor of technical sciences:

[Yevdokimov] Our institute is conducting research on the application of computer technology to power engineering. With computer modeling we are providing an opportunity to analyze and predict specific situations in power engineering, even that of a disaster.

The practical application of just last year's research in diagnosing the elements of electrical equipment enabled the enforced shutdown of power sets in the Ukraine to be reduced by 10 percent. One of the most important conditions for disaster-free operation of power engineering equipment, apart from its computer diagnosis, is a high professional level and faultless work by the personnel. Power engineering in general, and faultless work by the personnel. Power engineering is general, and atomic power engineering in particular, does not, however, permit training in errors. Training personnel and raising their professional level must be carried out, therefore, on simulators that can most accurately reproduce all practical situations. We are indeed working on the creation of such simulators based on computer technology. Similar simulators are also being created for the training and retraining of atomic power station personnel. The first such simulators are already undergoing laboratory tests. Now, when the demand for them has been particularly emphasized, we are stepping up this work, taking into consideration the disasters at the Chernobyl AES and the acutely growing requirements for safety in atomic power engineering. Simulators for such a purpose will, of course, help to build strict technological descipline of personnel, which has been advanced by the Politburo as a primary requirement.

ADAMISHIN INTERVIEWED ON KREMLIN POLICY

AU241014 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Uly 86 p 7

[Interview given by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin to DURIER reporter Heinz Nussbaumer; date and place not specified]

[Text] [KURIER] The path toward the text summit between Reagan and Gorbachev is terribly difficult -- Why is this so?

[Adamishin] Well, the Soviet Union wants the meeting. It does not demand any preconditions, either. But we say: The opportunity of a summit meeting is to good for just a handshake, for just a photo, for just some cosmetic effect. If there are no results, then there is no point in holding a summit.

[Adamishin] The central Question really is armament. And some sort of agreement would be easy to achieve. For instance, a nuclear test ban. He who refrains from nuclear tests is willing to let his nuclear weapons grow obsolete. We are willing to do this. And we agree to any form of verification demanded by the United States. Thus, this can be agreed on without lengthy negotiations. In the case of intermediate-range missiles the situation is similar.

[KURIER] This is as it was last year in Geneva: Moscow is talking about disarmament, Washington about Afghanistan and human rights ...

[Adamishin] Well, there is certainly no doubt that nuclear armament is the central question. The earth is too small for the current stockpiles. But we promised to demonstrate our goodwill also concerning all those topics which America is interested in -- also Afghanistan, and human rights. It is a similar situation as between man and wife: If we want to live together we have to discuss our controversial issues. In America this is not realized so clearly: They demand concessions -- and offer idle talk.

[KURIER] Do you have any explanation for that?

[Adamishin] Those who are now ruling the United States do not want agreements but pressure and militarization. They want to continue the arms race -- just look who is ordering the music in Washington these days: certain companies, certain people. They conjure up the "specter USSR" every time more money is needed for the military budget. This is an old trick. We know that there are also responsible people in Washington, but the "Rambo" fans have the say. However: The whole world sees that there are many Americans who are unhappy with this policy.

[KURIER] And in Moscow everyone is of the same opinion?

[Adamishin] Nobody believes that. In the Kremlin, too, there are many open discussions. But: to come to an agreement with the West -- that is what everyone wants.

[KURIER] Since Gromyko left, Soviet foreign policy has seemed to concentrate less on America alone ...

[Adamishin] From the technical point of view you are right: We do not want to see the world with American eyes any longer. [sentence as publised]. This is a new approach. But it has nothing to do with Gromyko.

[KURIER] Has Europe become more important for you?

[Adamishin] Yes, we have discovered Western Europe as an independendent power -- and we are facing it more actively, dynamically, and openly. More contacts, more talks, more ideas. But very often we encounter a Western Europe that says: "Better talk with America." Obviously you are still too much ashamed of your own interests.

[KURIER] What is the significance of the neutral countries in this new policy?

[Adamishin] Particularly because we consider them very important I regret that the role of the neutral countries seems to be dwindling just now, that your influence on the United States has diminished. At a meeting in Bern recently to prepare for the security conference, all Europeans, including the USSR, agreed to a document of the neutral countries -- only America was against it. Something like that would not have happened to the neutral countries in former times.

[KURIER] Might one of the reasons for this weakeness be the disappearance of politicians such as Kreisky and Palme?

[Adamishin] I think you are right. Perhaps, in general, there is less political leadership of this quality in today's Western Europe -- but this is only a personal assumption.

[KURIER] Let us talk about Gorbachev -- what is his role in foreign policy?

[Adamishin] He has an extraordinary role. But not only he himself, but a group of people who understand each other.

[KURIER] Where does one see his marks?

[Adamishin] In the Soviet Union a great change has been approaching -- a "Gorbachev" simply had to come. This is an objective fact. That it was this Mikhail Gorbachev may have personal consequences. But the trend toward modernization, democratization, and more importance for the "human factor" -- let us call it a renovation of our society -- has been clear.

[KURIER] Let us talk about the concrete Gorbachev: Is he rather a pragmatist or an ideologist?

[Adamishin] You know how questionable such appellations are. But I think that he is more of an ideologist than many others who call themselves "ideologists."

[KURIER] In the West many believe that a man who wears made to measure suits and lets himself be photographed with a cowboy hat has distanced himself from communisim...

[Adamishin] No, not at all, that is wrong! Gorbachev -- that means nothin less than more socialism but in a more modern form. The development of what we call the "socialist achievements" has subsided in recent times because -- let us say it without hesitation -- we made ideological mistakes! Now we do not want to have anything to do with a distorted socialism. I will give you an example: When in the past somebody earned a lot of money this was considered a lack of socialist ideology. Today we say: If you work honestly, earn your money honestly, then profitable earnings are also okay in the eyes of society. This is a change!

[KURIER] And the old principle of equality?

[Adamishin] Making everybody equal destroys all creativity! People do not work so that at the end they are on the same level as everybody else!

[KURIER] But with this you risk widespread anger about those who earn more...

[Adamishin] We know that this can cause problems. But we think that at present we can already "afford" these problems -- and that we will also be able to solve them.

[KURIER] But the new freedom does end as soon as somebody wants to abolish socialism...

[Adamishin] Well, 99.99 percent of the Soviet citizens want socialism. But I do not exclude the possibility that somewhere or other there are people who prefer to emigrate.

[KURIER] Where were all the followers of the Kremlin's new course 10 years ago -- why did they not say anything at that time?

[Adamishin] First, this was a process of maturing. Second, some people said and wrote these things even at that time. There were movements forward and backward -- Khrushchev's attempts at modernization, for instance.

[KURIER] And who guarantees that those who are now dreaming of democracy will not pay for their boldness in another 10 years?

[Adamishin] To be fair, we can talk about this only in 10 years -- during our next talk.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTERS, AIDES REPRIMANDED

PM241442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On the Serious Violations in Party and State Discipline Permitted by Certain Leaders at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and other Ministries in Supplying Progressive Forging and Pressing Equipment to the National Economy"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has verified the progress made by the leaders of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems in Manufacturing and delivering to the national economy the progressive forging and pressing equipment laid down by the 18 February 1980 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Considerably Improving the Technical Standards and Competitiveness of Metalworking, Casting, and Wood Processing Equipment and Tools" and the 7 August 1985 resolution "On Measures to Fundamentally Improve the Technical Standard and Quality of Machine Building Products and to Develop Machine Building as the Foundation of Scientific and Technical Progress in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the Future Through the Year 2000."

The decision adopted on the basis of the results of the committee's check notes that the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry (Minister Comrade B.V. Balmont, Deputy Minister Comrade N.I. Yendovitskiy) had fulfilled by only 43.3 percent the target for the production of 60 new models of forging and pressing machines that had been ratified by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. Particularly large lags were permitted in the manufacture of radial crushing machines, high-capacity screw presses with laster cutting assemblies and digital program control, high-speed automated presses for clean stamping, and other equipment.

The leaders of this ministry failed to take the necessary measures in good time for manufacturing experimental mockups and control [ustanovochnyy] series of new forging and pressing machines and tried to make the USSR Gosplan transfer their production to a later period.

A blatant violation of state discipline on this question was permitted by Comrade L.N. Snovskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Machine Tool Building Department, and his deputy Comrade V.V. Lebedev, who, instead of monitoring the timely fulfillment of the targets laid down by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, agreed three times -- even though they had no right to do so -- to switch to a later date Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry enterprises' schedules for the production of new forging and pressing equipment.

The resolution stresses that the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry's leadership of the forging and pressing machine building subsector is unsatisfactory, as a result of which the plans for the production and delivery of forging and pressing machines are chronically failing to be fulfilled. In all, the subsector's enterprises failed to deliver 2,822 machines in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The retooling of enterprises producing forging and pressing equipment is being carried out only slowly and the capital investment allocated for these purposes is not being assimilated.

The ministry leadership is not taking the proper measures to enhance the role of "ENIKMASH," the chief experimental scientific reserarch institute for forging and pressing equipment, and other technological organizations in developing new progressive models of competitive machines. Many types of equipment that are produced are of unsatisfactory quality, only a narrow range of hydraulic equipment, electronic equipment, and control and diagnostic systems can be used in conjunction with them, and they are delivered, as a rule, without tools [bez instrumenta]. The planned productivity levels are not achieved during operation of them and there are numerous breakdowns and stoppages. Over 50 percent of the structure of machines produced is made up of obsolete low-productivity equipment, and only 14 percent corresponds to the best world standards in terms of its technical and economic features.

There are serious shortcomings in the selection and training of leading cadres in the forging and pressing machine building subsector. For many years the workers heading it have failed to cope with their duties and there has been rapid staff turnover, which has had a negative effect on the conduct of technical policy and the leadership of associations and plants.

The enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry (Minister Comrade G.P. Voronovskiy, First Deputy Minister Comrade O.L. Zinchenko) and the Ministry of Instrument Making Automation Equipment, and Control Systems (Minister Comrade M.S. Shkabardnya, Deputy Minister Conrade Ye.B Smirnov) frustrated the attainment of the target set by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for the creation of new vibration-impact [vibroudarnyy] electric drives and the production of the necessary sets of noncontact limit switches, and failed to fulfill the task of starting up production of modern reliable digital program control systems, programmable controllers (signaling devices), and other instruments to complete the set of equipment supplied with forging and pressing machines. Many subassemblies supplied by the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry have poor technical features and are unreliable in operation.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted that CPSU members and USSR Ministers Comrades B.V. Balmont, G.P. Voronovskiy, and M.S. Shkabardnya failed to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions of 18 February 1980 and 7 August 1985 with regard to providing the national economy with progressive forging and pressing equipment, particularly for the manufacture of high-precision billets, which has a negative effect on the technical standard of machine building enterprises' billet production facilities and leads to overuse of ferrous metals.

Their statements that the ministries are implementing measures to eradicate the shortcomings revealed by the check in the organization of the fulfillment of party and government resolutions for supplying the national economy with progressive forging and pressing equipment were recorded, and demandingness toward cadres for the implementation of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress will be increased.

Comrade N.I. Yendovitskiy, CPSU member and deputy minister of the USSR machine tool and tool building industry, was severely reprimanded for the indiscipline he had permitted in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, for failing to meet the 1985 produciton plans for forging and pressing equipment, and for allowing low technical standards in the equipment.

Comrade L.N. Snovskiy, CPSU member and chief of the USSR Gosplan Machine Tool Building Department, was also subjected to the same party accountability for the indiscipline he had shown in fulfilling the 18 February 1980 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and for downgrading without authorization the schedules established by directive organs for the manufacture of experimental mockups and control series of progressive forging and pressing equipment.

CPSU members Comrades O.L. Zinchenko, USSR first deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, and Ye.B. Smirnov, USSR deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, were reprimanded for their indiscipline in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and for frustrating the targets for the manufacture and delivery to the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry of new sets of digital program controlled electric drive systems and other equipment for use with forging and pressing machines.

The party committees at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems were instructed to step up controls and increase the demandingness shown toward Communists in the apparatus for the strict observance of party and state discipline and for the fulfillment of targets set by directive organs for the creation and production of progressive forging and pressing machines and components.

WRITERS UNION SECRETARIAT, BUREAU MEET

PM240926 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Following the Congress' Instructions: At the USSR Writers Union Board"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Writers Union board secretariat bureau took place 15 July under the chairmanship of G. Markov.

The session discussed practical measures to implement the decisions of the Eighth USSR Writers Congress. It was noted in the speeches of Ch. Aytmatov, G. Baklanov, Yu. Bondarev, V. Bykov, S. Zalygin, and V. Karpov that the country's literary people could play a significant role in the implementation of the psychological, moral, and socioeconomic restructuring and in Soviet people's active struggle for a qualitatively new condition of our society and contribute to socialism's creative potential. The speakers pointed to the need to concentrate the main attention on ensuring that literature develops in accordance with the scale of the renewal taking place in the country.

It was stressed that the union's elected organs and its staff apparatus must play an active part in this great work. The USSR Writers Union board secretariat must constantly improve the style of its activity and seek and introduce into practice new organizational and creative forms of work. The country's writers' organizations must work in such a way that every writer is aware every day of the attention of his elected organs toward the literary person's main task -- that of creating works of art.

The high level of frankness, the principled approach, and the commitment to the future of literature and its creators which marked the Eighth USSR Writers Congress also characterized the atmosphere of the first postcongress session of the USSR Writers Union board secretariat, held 16 July under the chairmanship of V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board.

On the agenda was the draft plan for the USSR Writers Union's work in the second half of 1986.

"The new social climate in Soviet society and the transformations which the party has begun and which the whole people support also require a new hero -- an active hero who leads others," V.Karpov stressed in his introductory address.

"At our eighth congress," he went on, "in full accordance with the spirit and mood of the 27th party congress, we said frankly and directly everything that we want to say and deemed it necessary to say about shortcomings in our writing life and work. The time has come to answer to this difficult question must be found by the 'collective intelligence' -- our secretariat. Its main efforts must be focused on those avenues which stimulate and organize creative deeds above all."

In the course of the secretariat's discussion, proposals were put forward on strengthening writers' links with life and reinforcing the atmosphere of principledness and organization among writers and the sense of responsibility for the results of creative work and for social behavior.

Particular attention was drawn to the need for active involvement by the USSR Writers Union board secretariat in resolving creative questions and for the entire elected aktiv of writers' organizations to be brought into this work; priority is given to the expansion of democratic, collegial principles in the activity of the Writers Union.

New steps were outlined to strengthen the creative and organizational forms of links with the country's other creative unions and cultural institutions.

It is planned to implement a series of measures to improve the activity of the USSR Writers Union Foreign Commission, the All-Union Bureau of Propaganda of Artistic Literature, the USSR Literary Foundation, the A.A. Fadeyev Central House of Literay Workers, and other organizations under the union's jurisdiction.

The USSR Writers Union board secretariat expressed confidence that the country's literary workers will respond with concrete deeds and talented new works to the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Eighth USSR Writers Congress.

The session was addressed by M. Alekseyev, N. Gribachev, S. Baruzdin, A. Salynskiy, R. Rozhdestvenskiy, O. Suleymenov, Ye. Yevtushenko, V. Telpugov, S. Mikhalov, A. Voznesenskiy, D. Pavlychko, Ch. Aytmatov, P. Nikolayev, N. Gilevich, A. Dementyev, V. Rozov, M. Shatrov, Yu. Drunina, B. Oleynik, and Yu. Verchenko.

On the proposal of the USSR Writers Union board secretariat bureau, the following were appointed part-time secretaries [osvobozhdennymi sekretaryami] of the USSR Writers Union board: G. Borovik, Yu. Gribov, N. Gorbachev, Ye. Isayev, Al. Mikhaylov, P. Proskurin, A. Salynskiy, K. Skvortsov, and Yu. Surovtsev,

G.Markov, chairman of the USSR Writers Union board, spoke to conclude the secretariat session.

V.A. Stepanov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, took part in the work of the USSR Writers Union board bureau and secretariat.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH TALDY-KURGAN AKTIV

LD242031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast in Kazakhstan today considered tasks for the intensification of the economy, the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges in the light of the requirements of the 27th party congress and the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The speeches said that combines and other harvesting machinery are being used better than last year. But, nonetheless, far from everything is being done for the rapid completion of the harvest without losses. Large reserves lie in the wide-ranging introduction of progressive technologies, the removal of enforced idle periods, and the efficient exchange of frontranking experience.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, spoke at the meeting of the aktiv. During his visit to the oblast, he visited a number of farms, enterprises, social, cultural, and consumer amenities, and conversed with representatives of the working people.

AZERBAIJAN HOLDS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

GF231117 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has held its regular meeting. The session heard a briefing by the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on the realization of the republic's provisions program. Comrade Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, briefed the convocation.

The convocation also heard a report by Comrade Veliyev, minister of internal affairs, on the struggle carried out against crime and infringment of laws in 1985 and during the first half of 1986. Relevant decisions were adopted on the matters discussed. Later, a briefing was heard on the situation of the effort made to realize a previously adopted decision on the work of the republic's control organs, and the plan concerning the release of legal literature, which incorporates a number of the republic's legal acts and publications on soviet construction, was approved to help the deputies and soviet workers.

Comrade Tatliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, summed up the discussions held during the meeting.

BRIEFS

UZBEK TV TOWER -- The construction of a 252-meter television tower in Navoi City, which is the center of Navoi Oblast in the Uzbek SSR, has been completed. The radio and television relay center will allow the residents of Navoi City and its environs to watch color telecasts from the Uzbek and Central Television networks. A total of 90 percent of the people of Uzbekistan are currently receiving color telecasts from the All-Union and Uzbek Television networks. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86 GF]

SOVIET ECONOMIST INTERVIEWD ON REFORM PROSPECTS

PM221002 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 6 Jul 86 p 44-47

[Interview with Soviet economist Abel Aganbegyan by Gianni Corbi; date and place not given]

[Text] I asked Abel G. Aganbegyan, who is Gorbachev's expert and heeded adviser on economic matters, how the "radikalnaya reforma," the radical reform promised by the general secretary, is proceeding. At 54, Aganbegyan is the most authoritative and powerful representative of Soviet economic thinking. For 20 years, from his Siberian stronghold of Akademgorodok (the city of science), Aganbegyan has been the builder of mathematical models designed to mold the Soviet Union's future. But the "mathematical economists party," -- advocates of a system of automatic and objective options in which "society's entire production activity will be organized into a vast factory directed by an optimal plan" -- is on the decline.

It is the pragmatic economists that seem to be dominant in Moscow now. Profits, prices, incentives, and enterprise autonomy: These are now the major problems that Aganbegyan has to resolve. The news from Moscow is not good. At the Central Committee plenum convened to approve the economic and social development plan for the period 1986 through 1990 Mikhail Gorbachev painted a distressing picture -- "ossified" officialdom, a spreading conservative mentality, resistance verging on sabotage, bureaucratic elephantiasis...

Powerful forces seem to be obstructing Gorbachev's progress. To those who object that you cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs, many reply that there are plenty of broken eggs to be seen in Russia now, but no omelet. If this is the case, will it be possible to implement the 12th 5-Year Plan that will determine the Soviet Union's economic future?

Could the "radikalnaya reforma" proposed by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev not meet the same fate as the other "radical reforms" proposed at the time of Khrushchev, then Liberman, then Kosygin, then Brezhnev -- none of which materialized?

"No," Aganbegyan replied. "We are talking about entirely different kinds of reform that cannot even distantly be compared. In the years following Stalin's death (in 1953) -- which you call the "Khrushchev era" -- the changes occurred mainly in agriculture, whereas in other crucial sectors such as transport, construction, or industry, the reforms were entirely negligible. In industry -- the key sector of the economy -- the changes (1957-8, with the creation of the National Economic Council) were prevalently administrative and carried out in a disorganized and unsatisfactory manner. Not much progress was made in 1965 with what you call the Kosygin reform: Some attempts were made, for instance, with the adoption of new economic measures for agriculture and more efficient management systems in industry.

"Basically, however, there was no major comprehensive transformation of the Soviet economic system. There was no change -- or very little -- in policy on incomes, supplies, and flow of funds. Factories in practive remained more or less as they had always been, with their antiquated management methods. With the reform, we want to deal a decisive blow to the stagnation of the past, however. The restructuring of the Soviet economy will be all-embracing. We will think less about "quantitatively" exploiting the country's vast mineral resources and will concern ourselves more with a substantial qualitative improvement of the system -- by improving enterprise management, refining the mechanisms of accumulation and growth, and imparting a new boost to what could be described as a new technical and scientific revolution."

[Corbi] So everything is fine. Will nobody present any opposition?

[Aganbegyan] You can be sure that there will be no lack of adversaries. The first to oppose it will be those living on unearned income deriving from speculation, black market activities, more or less illegal dealing, or illicit appropriation of the community's assets. Then there will be the managers unable or unwilling to adapt to the new kind of management and those excessively lazy and insufficiently energetic managers who prefer decisions to come from above and who consider the expansion of the sphere of autonomy and responsibility a nuisance. Many people will not like taking risks, as will be necessary with the reform, and for this very reason many people will have to be replaced. Last, there are the bureaucrats, at all levels. Since the reform's fundamental aim is the real expansion of factories' autonomy, this means that many officials in ministries, state bodies, and banks will have to transfer some of their powers to managers of factories or groups of factories. And since the bureaucratic apparatus is accustomed to giving orders, we expect passive resistance to the innovations.

[Corbi] Have you assessed the social, political, and even ideological consequences of the change? How many years will it take to carry out the reform?

[Aganbegyan] We are striving to break some of the links in the bureaucratic chain in order to streamline the system. The pyramidal structure will be remodelled, eliminating some of the intermediary elements. This means the elimination of thousands of jobs, of officials and managers unable to adapt and who will therefore risk being transferred, posted to other duties, or even retired. It will be a difficult operation, and certainly not a painless one. We expect resistance, obstructive attitudes, errors, and dismissiveness. Paradoxically, even if nobody were hostile to the reform, it would still be difficult. It is rather like what happens when you learn to float. Now we -- and that includes me -- must learn to swim in the great sea of the Soviet economy.

[Corbi] Some 14 months have gone by since the April 1985 plenum which launched the reform. Is it possible to make an initial assessment?

[Aganbegyan] I repeat: The economy is by nature an inert system in which habits, laziness, and incrustations are difficult factors to eliminate. But we are beginning to see some results. Productivity has increased from 3.5 in 1984 to 5.2 in the first months of this year [sentence as published]. In the agro-industrial sector 40 percent of the old management have been replaced, and in engineering 18 percent have been replaced. The skill will lie in the ability to combine all the advantages of a system based on planning with that deriving from enterprises' independent management. This is our new frontier. There are sectors suffering as a result of over employment that need to be thinned out and others (the service sectors, for instance) that need to be expanded. On the Belorussian railroads we have eliminated 12,000 out of a total 100,000 jobs. We are repeating the same experiment in other railroad regions where 100,000 workers will have to find alternative employment. We will therefore have to cope with massive transfers, a very major upheaval, and the construction of new industries in regions such as Uzbekistan that have high birth rates. To comprehend the scale of the reform it is enough to consider that half the production apparatus of the Soviet engineering industry will have to be renewed by 1990, which will make it possible to diversify production and to market better quality products.

[Corbi] In your opinion, what are the capital sins now affecting the Soviet economy?

[Aganbegyan] I will try to list them: 1 -- Our method of managing the economy is obsolete. 2 -- The production apparatus is mostly obsolete too, with fixed plants that have been neither modernized nor renewed. [paragraph continues]

The expenditure envisaged for restructuring plant, which amounted to 36 percent in 1985, will increase to 50 percent and in the case of engineering no less than three-fold. 3 -- We have attached too little importance to sectors with a high technical and scientific content and to service sectors, where a massive investments policy will be needed. 4 -- We must stop giving priority to quantitative rather than qualitative indicators. It will not be sufficient to say: I have produced so much and have met the plan figures. A different principle will have to be established: I have produced saleable quality goods for which I should receive a fair price and fair remuneration. Those who produce low quality goods will be paid much less than those who manufacture the well-made merchandise demanded by the market. This seems easy to say, but it will mean a real revolution in the commercial sector.

[Corbi] As far as prices, incentives, and enterprise autonomy are concerned, the reform is reminiscent of the New Economic Police [NEP] of the twenties. Is there any parallel between the two?

[Aganbegyan] I do not believe in historical parallels, though if I try very hard I perceive that we can identify points in common between the two, at least as far as trends are concerned: 1 -- Like the reform that we are trying to carry out, the NEP constituted a crucial turning point in the USSR's history; 2 -- Now, as then, a major change in the distribution of products, especially agricultural products, is taking place. At the time of the NEP, once a peasant had supplied the state with the predetermined quota, he was free to sell his produce. Now, once the quota of state purchases set for 5 years has been reached, the holkhozes and sovkhozes can sell their excess produce in the markets or to consumer cooperatives at considerably higher prices.

[Corbi] Let us move on now to another subject. Ronald Reagan maintains that in order to impede the USSR's growth it is necessary to deprive it of water to swim in, in other words, to deprive it of the technology necessary to its development. Does this theory stand up? In your opinion what are its weak points?

[Aganbegyan] This theory -- if it can be called that -- is contradicted primarily by our recent history. When the USSR began to industrialize in the early thirties, the capitalist powers unleased formidable concentric attacks on the Soviet economy -- from embargoes to the withholding of technology. Nevertheless, in those very years we succeeded in building the great industrial apparatus that only a few years later destroyed Germany with an army that boasted the best tanks, the best aircraft, and the best guns. After the war, without any outside help, we constructed the atomic bomb, the Sputniks, and a space industry. Furthermore, I have my own theory in this regard. The withholding of technology constitutes not an obstacle for the USSR but in many cases a great fortune. Let me give you an example: Years ago West Germany, under pressure from Reagan, cut off supplies of the large-diameter pipes needed to construct the gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe. Working at full stretch, our experts soon succeeded in constructing equally good pipes. Moreover, when Reagan put an embargo on supplies to the USSR of gas pumps and other machinery needed for the construction of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to Europe, within 6 months we succeeded in constructing good quality machinery and in setting the gas pipeline working 6 months before schedule. If the United States refuses to sell us its grain, as is threatened from time to time, we will be forced to set our own agriculture in order and within a few years we will thus be entirely self-sufficient.

[Corbi] You have been in charge of Siberian development plans for years. How do you picture the USSR's economic and geopolitical future: Will the Soviet center of gravity shift, as many believe, increasingly toward Asia and the U.S. coastline?

[Aganbegyan] Siberia and the Soviet Far East have 90 percent of the USSR's fuels (oil, methane, coal, and schist oil); three-fourths of its fresh water and forests; and two-thirds of its mineral resources. But even now three-fourths of the USSR's industrial and economic assets are concentrated in the European area, including the Urals. This situation is unnatural. More and more new industries will be created in the Siberian East to exploit on the spot the vast mineral resources that it is uneconomic to transport thousands of kilometers. In the years ahead Siberia's development rate will be a third higher than in the rest of the USSR. This, however, despite the fact that the economic role of the European part of the USSR will remain crucial at least through the end of the century.

TASS Interview

LD182108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0749 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jul (TASS) -- Soviet Academician Abel Aganbegyan believes that restructuring the whole system of control of the USSR's national economy, which will make possible an integrated performance of the basic tasks of the USSR's economic and social development, is a characteristic trait of the 5-year plan for 1986-90. He has given an interview to a TASS correspondent.

These tasks, the scientist stressed, may be successfully accomplished with the aid of a new investment and structural policy. Capital investments are now being concentrated in those links in the economy which yield the greatest returns; they are being directed into industries which ensure the greatest possible acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The depth and complex nature of processing of original raw material will increase; fundamentally new technologies and construction materials will become priorities, and it is precisely the highly scientific branches of industry which will be most highly developed.

Aganbegyan noted that one-fifth of world production today is produced in the USSR. It is no longer possible to efficiently control an economic complex of such a scale "from the center." Soviet enterprises are now getting the freedom to use the profit which they themselves earn.

The essence of the new methods lies in a sensible combination of centralism and decentralization. The academician drew attention to the fact that innovations in economic management do not mean abolishing tried and tested methods of planning the socialist economy.

Answering the question -- what is the reason for the need to accelerate the development of the national economy -- the academician named a number of objective difficulties, which have started making themselves felt in recent years. Expenditure on the extraction and transport of oil, gas, ores, in particular, has significantly increased. The demographic situation in the USSR has developed unfavorably. There is now a shortage of about 8 million workers in the national economy and maintaining the high growth rates by further exploiting natural and labor resources should no longer be hoped for, Aganbegyan believes.

As the growth in resources for objective reasons has a tendency to reduction, it is only possible to reach the scientifically founded horizons defined by the 27th CPSU Congress by the efficient introduction of Soviet scientific achievements in production.

'COSMOS-1765' SATELLITE LAUNCHED 24 JULY

LD250710 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series, "Cosmos-1765", L.C. 24, 1986.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

- initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes,

- maximum distance from the earth's surgace (apogee) -- 395 kilometers,

- minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 207 kiometers,

- inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

In addition to the scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system intended for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and the scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

The coordinating and computing center is processing information from the satellite.

BRIEFS

VILNIUS LASER REASERACH -- In Vilnius, an interdepartmental laboratory on laser process has been set up for investigating ways of widely using laser beams in production sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The laser has already been used in many sectors of the national economy of Lithuania. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 17 Jul 86 LD]

INNOVATION in GERONTOLOGY -- A new class of chemical compounds synthesised in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemical Physics -- bioantioxidants -- are capable of increasing the lifespan of cells of living organisms by a factor of 1.5 by acting on the lipids and preventing their destruction. The Soviet scientists have established that natural aging of the organism is primarily determined by violations in the process of oxidation of lipids and destruction of the cell membranes, as a result of which numerous protein "fragments" or free radicals are formed, many of which are toxic. The bioantioxidants isolate these, preventing them from having a harmful effect on the organism. The results of our research has opened up the possibility of acting on the organism with the aim of prolonging life, Tigran Nadzharyan, head of laboratory at the institute of chemical physics, told a TASS correspondent. However the slowing down of biological aging of the organism which it has been possible to achieve does not mean that everyone who starts taking bioantioxidants will live to 150. Most people in developed countries now die not of natural old age of cardiovascular diseases and oncological diseases. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1037 GMT 21 Jul 86 LD]